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THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LV, No. 16620 Tuesday, September 8, 1987 • Elul 14, 5747 • Moharram 15, 1408 NIS 0.95 (Eilat NIS 0.85)

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Honecker starts historic visit to Bonn

BONN. – German leader Erich Honecker began a landmark visit to West Germany yesterday and was immediately urged by Chancellor Helmut Kohl to end shooting at the border and dismantle the Berlin Wall.

The start of Honecker's historic five-day visit brimmed with symbolism pointing to the four decades of German division. At the chancellery, an army band played the two national anthems, and the two states' near-identical flags flew side by side.

"We want peace in Germany, and this means that weapons must be silenced along the frontier. Violence that hits innocent people hurts peace," Kohl said in a dinner speech.

"Germans suffer under the division. They suffer because of a wall that is literally in their way and repels them," he added. "In dismantling what divides people we would heed demands from the Germans, demands that cannot be ignored."

Honecker did not reply directly to Kohl's demand to scrap the shooting order and tear down the wall built by East Berlin in 1961 to stop a flood of refugees.

The Communist leader said his first contacts in Bonn had shown that East and West Germany were separated in two opposite camps and could not be united.

"Socialism and capitalism are like fire and water," said Honecker, changing his prepared speech text in apparent reaction to Kohl's strong plea for concrete steps towards a united Germany.

Outside the Redoute Castle where the dinner was held, human rights activists monitoring alleged abuses in Eastern Europe protested at the visit, shouting "Honecker out."

Honecker, 75, and Kohl, 57, looked stiff and uneasy during their public appearances at the start of the first visit to West Germany by an East German leader.

Previously, the two men had only met at funerals – twice in Moscow at the burials of Soviet leaders Yuri Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko, and last year at the interment of assassinated Swedish Premier Olof Palme in Stockholm.



East German leader Erich Honecker (left) and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl review a honor guard in Bonn yesterday. (AFP)

In East Berlin, East Germans polled by correspondents near the Berlin Wall said they hoped the visit would bring more chances [illegible] to West Germany.

Relaxation of East Berlin travel restrictions has led to expectations that more than 2.5 million East Germans will visit West Germany this year, among them more than one million of working age.

"I've got an aunt over there," said Mario, a 17-year-old apprentice from the provincial town of Magdeburg. "If I have to wait until I'm 65 to visit her, she will long be dead."

Honecker, who began his political career in the Saar which is now part of West Germany and was jailed by Hitler for 10 years, will tour major industrial centres and his hometown of Wiebelskirchen after his two days of talks in Bonn.

Since the Berlin Wall was erected and the border fortified, 188 East Germans have been shot dead in escape attempts, three along the wall in the last 12 months alone.

But diplomats said the shoot-to-kill order had been suspended temporarily and replaced by increased electronic surveillance. In the week before Honecker's trip, nine East Germans managed to escape unhurt.

Honecker also met President Richard von Weizsaecker, who accepted his invitation for a return visit to East Germany.

Weizsaecker said the German nation was a cultural entity, not confined to the physical borders of the country united by Otto Bismarck in 1871 by grouping the small German states.

"The people in both German states belong to the same nation, a nation that wasn't born with Bismarck nor destroyed with Hitler," Weizsaecker said.

West German police kept security tight around Honecker, who was flown by helicopter to the guest residence of Gymnich Castle after his talks, despite his deep dislike of flying.

Right-wing youths protesting at the division of Germany held up a banner quoting a line from a banned verse of the East German anthem – "Germany, United Fatherland." The verse was dropped in the 1950s, after the Communist authorities abandoned ideas to reunite with West Germany. (Reuter)

Other refuseniks also

Yosef Begun gets exit visa

By SARAH HONIG and Agencies

Emerging triumphant from a 16-year struggle, Soviet refusenik Yosef Begun yesterday said he was the happiest person in the world after learning that Soviet authorities had issued him and several other prominent refuseniks exit visas. The 54-year-old Hebrew teacher told correspondents that he did not know when he, his wife Inna and her mother, Vera, would leave the country for Israel, "my homeland," but he thought it would be very soon.

Other long-term refuseniks to be released included Viktor Brailovsky and his family, Semyon Yaniovski, Lev and Ella Sud and Dr. Vladimir Lifshitz.

News of their release was greeted with unbridled joy in Israel with Prime Minister Shamir, Foreign Minister Peres and other leaders expressing hope that they would arrive shortly.

"I am very glad and I hope to see them in Israel soon, as well as other Soviet Jews," Shamir said.

But Begun said in a telephone conversation with Soviet Jewish activists here that the visas do not represent a major shift in Soviet policy and that the activists should continue their struggle for the release of Soviet Jews.

Activists predicted last night that the welcome celebrations held thus far for Prisoners of Zion at Ben-Gurion airport would pale in comparison to what awaits Begun and Brailovsky.

Kibbutzim and settlements that had adopted the two were already preparing apartments for them in the hopes that the activists and their families would come to live with them. Hadasha in the Shomron and Magan Michael on the coast both adopted Begun and are vying to become his home. Kibbutz Yiftah in the Galilee adopted Brailovsky, a 52-year-old cyberneticist who has waited 15 years to come here, and expressed hope that he would accept its invitation.



Yosef Begun in Moscow earlier this year (AFP)

Brailovsky told friends that he felt "a little crazy" after receiving his visa. He said he hoped to work in Israel in his field. Leaving with him are his wife, Irina; his daughter, Daliya, 13; his son, Leonid, 26; and Leonid's wife and baby boy. He said he hoped to be reunited with his father and brother who live in Israel within the next two months. Asked whether he would be ready to leave the Soviet Union on short notice, he

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Lebanese free German hostage

BONN (Reuter). – West German hostage Alfred Schmidt was freed yesterday to the custody of the West German embassy in Damascus. Bonn said it made no concessions to the kidnappers who held him for eight months. Schmidt was released by Shi'ite Moslem kidnappers in Beirut and was taken by Syrian army officers to Damascus where he said: "It's wonderful to be a free man again."

Looking tired out in good shape, Schmidt said: "They didn't mistreat me. The treatment was all right."

Asked how felt, Schmidt, 47, replied: "I'm okay – 50-50."

As for his plans, Schmidt said: "I want to see my family and friends. I've missed them."

Security men then whisked him away, apparently heading for Damascus Airport. Informed sources said a special aircraft carrying a senior West German security official had earlier landed to fly him to Bonn. It was not immediately known when it would take off.



Alfred Schmidt after his release in Damascus yesterday. (Reuter)

Schmidt was released in South Beirut, a Shi'ite stronghold, early in the morning under what his captors indicated was a Syrian-brokered agreement.

In Bonn, a government spokesman said: "Iran and Syria both helped win [Schmidt's] release. They both said they would help us and they did."

But spokesman Friedhelm Ost told a news conference that reports of Bonn agreeing to free a suspected

(Continued on back page)

Starts Bonn visit

Rabin expects better ties with defence industries

Jerusalem Post Staff

BONN. – Relations between the Israeli and German defence industries are expected to improve in the future, Defence Minister Rabin said yesterday at the end of the first day of his visit to West Germany.

Rabin met with his German counterpart Manfred Woerner for a first round of talks and during a formal reception yesterday on the first day of his official visit.

He is scheduled to visit the former Nazi concentration camp at Dachau in Bavaria today.

Rabin, who made history in 1975 as the first Israeli prime minister to visit Bonn, is the first Israeli defence minister to visit Germany. Diplomatic sources said a visit by Woerner to Israel in April last year had paved the way for Rabin's second visit, but stressed that no arms deal was expected.

The visit was overshadowed by the meeting between the leaders of the two Germanys, Helmut Kohl and Erich Honecker, but this only highlighted the business-like character of Rabin's trip.

Prior to his departure, Rabin said

(Continued on Back Page)

'Used to hearing Arafat speak with two voices'

Arafat acceptance of 242, 338 dismissed here

By BENNY MORRIS and agencies

Israeli officials unanimously dismissed PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's reported acceptance in his speech yesterday in Geneva of UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which imply recognition of Israel's right to exist.

Sources in both the Prime Minister's Office and in the Foreign Ministry said that Israel is "used to hearing Arafat speak with two voices. He has no credibility."

The Foreign Ministry sources said that often in the past Arafat has spoken "with one voice to Europeans and with another voice to his (Arab) constituency. His declarations (of acceptance of 242 and 338) are not to be taken seriously."

The sources in the Prime Minister's Office said that Arafat has often said things "to please his hearers," only to retract or qualify them immediately afterwards.

Four Knesset members hugged and kissed Arafat in Geneva, one of the Israelis said. "Arafat kissed me and shook my hand, and told me 'Here we have one of the best fighters for justice and peace,' " MK Charlie Biton told Reuters. They met at a reception Arafat gave at a luxury hotel for delegates to the UN conference of non-governmental organizations on the "Palestine" question.

Biton described mutual embraces and kisses between Arafat and Matti Peled and Mohammed Miari of the Progressive List for Peace and Tewfik Zayyad and himself of the Democratic Front for Peace.

Arafat yesterday urged the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East and charged that the "fundamental obstacle" to peace in the region is "the American-Israeli stumbling block." Arafat said the PLO supported a conference under UN auspices "on the basis of international legality as well as the international resolutions approved by the UN relevant to the Palestinian cause and the Middle East crisis, including resolutions 242 and 338." The PLO leader said the proposed conference should be held in order "to put an end to the Israeli occupation in Lebanon, Syria and other occupied Arab territories."

U.S. envoy warns of Jew hatred in Austria

VIENNA (AP).- Departing U.S. Ambassador Ronald Lauder said in an interview published yesterday that anti-Semitism in Austria will grow if Austrians do not publicly condemn it.

In an interview with the weekly Profil news magazine, Lauder, who is Jewish, illustrated anti-Jewish sentiment among some Austrians with a personal anecdote. He said a Viennese shopkeeper told his wife and daughter that Jews were behind the controversy surrounding President Kurt Waldheim's wartime past, and "practically" told them they were not welcome in his shop.

He told Profil the incident happened in June 1986.

Waldheim was elected president that month by a 54 per cent majority following a campaign overshadowed by allegations that he was involved in Nazi atrocities in the Balkans as a soldier in the German

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Strategic expert lauds decision to scrap Lavi

Yariv: Arab armies stronger

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV.- The cabinet was wise to scrap the Lavi in favour of alternate weapon systems because the Arab armies have become bigger and faster than ever before while the IDF has reached the limits of its ability to grow, Aluf (res.) Aharon Yariv, head of the Tel Aviv University's Jaffe Centre for Strategic Studies, said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference here to mark the release of the centre's Middle East Military Balance report, Yariv said the Arab armies are bigger, faster, better equipped, more strongly fortified and in possession of greater fire power than in the past. Under these conditions, it would be difficult for Israel to quickly decide the outcome of a war by advancing into enemy territory.

On the other hand there have been some positive developments for Israel. The Arabs are short of money and skilled manpower, partly because of the drop in oil prices. The Iraq-Iran war has divided the Arab world, leaving no anti-Israel coalition at present, and there is peace – albeit cold – with Egypt.

Therefore, Yariv argued, Israel should take advantage of the situation to advance the peace process. Israel is now in a position of strength and no one is threatening it but Israel's strategic position cannot improve, he said. "It can only worsen."

His gloomy prediction was based in part on the centre's 462-page report, published in cooperation with *The Jerusalem Post*.

The centre's figures show that the number of tanks in Egypt, Jordan and Syria grew from 4,500 in 1973 to 7,300 last year. In Israel the number rose from 2,000 to some 4,000.

Egypt, Jordan and Syria had 750 combat planes in 1973 compared with Israel's 300. Israel now has some 630 planes – but its three neighbours have 1,400. The balance sheet would have appeared much worse if Iraq would have ended the war with Iran and turned its attention westward.

The Arab armies are also qualitatively better. They have acquired modern, first-rate, weapons like F-15s, F-16s, MiG-29s and Tornado fighters. Jordan has Chieftain tanks, Egypt has the American M-60A3 and Syria has some 1,000 T-72s. These countries also have missiles enabling them to hit major Israeli cities.

In spite of efforts to recruit better-educated soldiers, the Arabs suffer from a shortage of proper technical personnel.

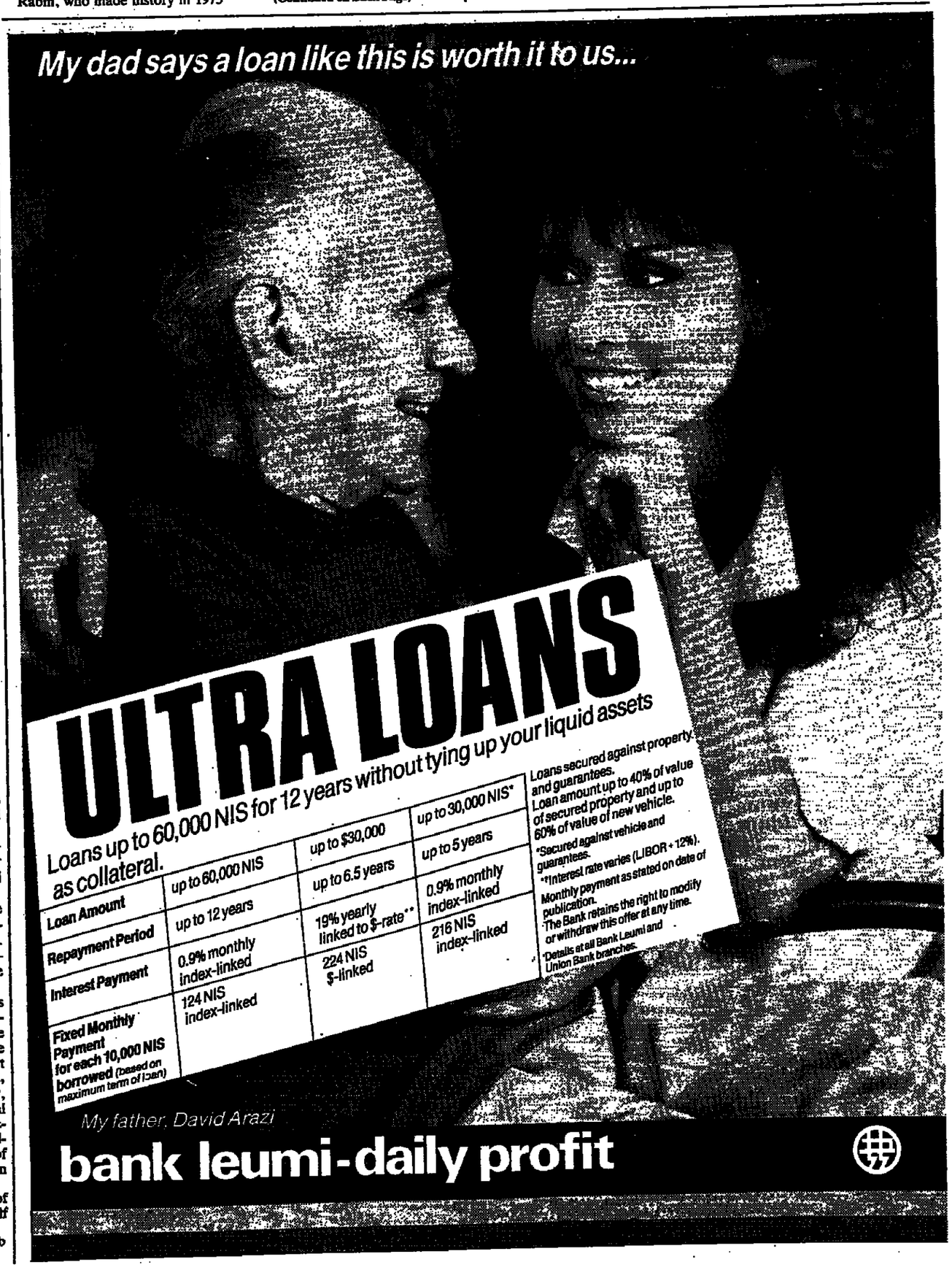
But on the whole the qualitative gap is narrowing, said Yariv, a former chief of military intelligence. He warned that if this process continued the Arabs might try to settle the dispute by military means.

Part of the centre's study concerns the unconventional balance of power. No information is available about the Arabs' biological warfare capabilities, the authors said. But Tat-Aluf (res.) Aharon Levran, who compiled much of the study, noted that Egypt has had chemical weapons for years. Syria has transferred material to Iran and is advancing towards development of chemical warheads for its own missiles.

Moreover, the taboo on the use of gas was broken by Iraq in the Gulf War.

The report said the principal Arab

(Continued on Page 4)



The weather at major Swissair destinations

7.9.87

	MIN. C	MIN. F	MAX. C	MAX. F	
AMSTERDAM	14	57	18	61	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	18	64	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	4	39	10	50	Clear
CHICAGO	17	63	31	88	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	57	20	68	Rain
FRANKFURT	14	57	19	66	Rain
GENEVA	13	55	22	72	Clear
HELSINKI	8	46	17	63	Cloudy
HONGKONG	27	81	29	84	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	9	48	19	66	Rain
LISBON	18	64	33	91	Clear
LONDON	13	55	17	63	Cloudy
MADRID	16	60	33	91	Clear
MONTREAL	14	57	25	77	Cloudy
NEW YORK	18	64	25	76	Rain
OSLO	13	55	18	64	Rain
PARIS	13	55	20	68	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	14	57	22	72	Rain
SAO PAULO	11	52	14	57	Rain
STOCKHOLM	12	54	17	63	Clear
TOKYO	23	73	30	86	Clear
TORONTO	12	54	23	74	Cloudy
VIENNA	8	46	16	61	Rain
ZURICH	2170		22	72	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

Tel Aviv: 1 Ben Yehuda St. Tel: 03-5102600
Jerusalem: 30 Jaffa St., 02-231373
Haifa: 2 Sea Road, 04-385665
Ben Gurion: 38 Ha'Yarkon St., 057-35262
Cargo: Ben-Gurion Airport, 03-9712151

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	36	19-32	30
Golan	23	15-30	31
Nahariya	65	21-30	30
Safad	18	16-31	29
Haifa Port	66	20-31	30
Tiberias	33	20-33	34
Nazareth	—	—	31
Afula	49	16-33	33
Shomron	43	16-34	32
Tel Aviv	59	21-29	29
B-G Airport	56	19-30	31
Jericho	19	21-39	37
Gaza	65	22-28	28
Beersheba	43	16-34	33
Eilat	24	24-37	38

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Belgian Finance Minister Mark Eyskens and Belgian Ambassador to Israel, Bob J. L. Lebacq were guests of the Hebrew University on Sunday. They toured the Mount Scopus campus and were guests at a luncheon given by University President and Rector Prof. Amnon Pazy.

Rabin shoots back at Shamir: IDF had 'a duty' to speak out

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Defence Minister Rabin yesterday deflected Prime Minister Shamir's criticism of the IDF's involvement in the public debate over the Lavi, saying that IDF officers had the right and the duty to express themselves freely on an issue that had initially centred on priorities in weapon systems and not on politics.

Speaking to Israel Radio before departing for a four-day trip to West Germany, Rabin stressed that he had personally given permission to "individuals in the IDF" to present their stand "in face of attacks and attempts to harm their professional credibility."

The storm over Shamir's assertion Sunday night before a Herut party meeting that the IDF's involvement in the Lavi issue was an "intolerable situation" died down quickly yesterday. Observers ascribed the relatively tranquil political reaction to Shamir's words to a concerted wish not to turn the IDF into a matter of ongoing public debate, or, alternatively, to the lethargic summer political recess.

Aides to Shamir continued yesterday to downplay the impact of Shamir's attack, saying that the heated reaction on Sunday night by Likud opponents was "deliberate distortion and exaggeration." They said that Shamir had issued a "lover's rebuke" to the IDF, and that he had only protested the IDF's involvement in the public debate on the Lavi, with emphasis on the word "public."

The prime minister certainly believes that the IDF must express its opinions, the aides said, but if that opinion is opposed "to that held by the majority of the people" then its airing in public could create dangerous divisions between the people and the army.

MK Uzi Landau (Likud) a member of the Knesset's State Control Committee and a close supporter of former minister Moshe Arens, demanded yesterday that the State Comptroller be asked to examine "a long line of failures in the decision-making process which led to the cancellation of the Lavi".

Taking Shamir's blast at the IDF one step further, Landau said that the comptroller must also review the "deviant involvement of the IDF top-brass" in the decision-making process, the "quality" of the data provided by the defence establishment, the "credibility" of the IDF's evaluation of the battlefield of the future with and without the Lavi and the degree of preparedness for the aftermath of the termination of the Lavi.

Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman said yesterday that Shamir had made a mistake "and if I was one of his advisers I would have advised him against making such statements in public." Weizman said that the IDF had in the past expressed its opinions on matters in debate in the government, citing the General Staff's pressures on the cabinet in the period before the Six Day War.

"It is regrettable that the debate over the Lavi became political," Weizman said. "But this was not the fault of the IDF."

Peres lashed out yesterday against the Likud and Shamir for their criticism of the behaviour of the IDF command during the Lavi debate and their attacks on him.

"Those who speak about 'Great Zionism' were those who gave us the greatest inflation in Israel's history. They are those who gave us the bank shares' crisis and who almost destroyed agriculture," he said. "Those Likud ministers who are now attacking Peres should remember where they were and where their moral standards where when all this happened," he added.

Peres was speaking at Even Yehuda, where he was presented with the "Friend of the Histadrut" award by the labour federation. The ceremony was disturbed by a loud demonstration by some 1,000 workers from Israel Aircraft Industries, protesting against Peres for the decision to scrap the Lavi fighter project.

Later, Peres attacked Shamir's remarks against the army's intervention in the debate about the Lavi. "The army was not taking part in a public debate, but speaking its mind on a issue which was very much within its domain—its future weapons", the vice premier said. He said that until the meeting in Ariel politicians had left the IDF outside political disputes.

"What happened in Ariel was a very strange thing: a group of ministers demonstrating against the cabinet. There is something called 'collective responsibility.' If someone does not like a cabinet decision, he can resign, but he cannot demonstrate against that decision," Peres said. He called Herut's meeting "a piece from the theatre of the absurd."



Bob Dylan in action with Tom Petty at the Sultan's Pool concert last night. Dylan, who bombed out in Tel Aviv on Saturday night, gave the enthusiastic Jerusalem crowd a treat but was cut off by a power failure. At the end of his hour-long performance he answered roars from the packed Sultan Pool for an encore. Dylan was half-way through the first song of the encore when the sound system broke down and the lights went out. Before that, the legendary folk star delighted his audience, including many aging hippies, with a spirited performance of some of his classic numbers including *The Times They Are A'changin'* and *Everybody Must Get Stoned*. Dylan's voice might not be quite what it was in his heydey, but the lyrics still send a tingle up ones spine.
(Text: Bernard Josephs, Photograph: P. Tiktiner/Media)

IAI to resist dismissals

Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV.- The Israel Aircraft Industries works committee decided yesterday to resist dismissals resulting from the cabinet's decision to cancel the Lavi project.

The decision was made yesterday as tension rose following Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin's order that IAI prepare to fire 3,000 of the 5,000 workers building the jet fighter. The Defence Ministry said the dismissals will not be delayed until other jobs are found.

Management has already given instructions that lists of workers to be dismissed be prepared. Tension is particularly high in the Engineering Division.

Shop committee secretary Ya'acov Sheffi said last night the committee will "do everything in order that there be hardly any dismissals. We're going to hassle all (ministers). Wherever they go, we'll go." Nevertheless, the workers cancelled plans to hold a mass demonstration at Kikar Malchei Yisrael here tomorrow evening. A senior staff committee source said the plan was shelved because former minister without portfolio Moshe Arens who was to be the main speaker is to be abroad.

Milo will take over Arab affairs

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Deputy Minister Ronnie Milo confirmed yesterday that he will take over the Arab Affairs office after he returns from a trip to Central America in two weeks.

Milo said that he planned to continue "with the same policy" as Moshe Arens, who headed the office before resigning from the government last week over the cancellation of the Lavi fighter plane. In a meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir yesterday, Milo said that he views his new assignment as "temporary," pending Arens's return to the cabinet.

Milo will transfer his offices from his current cramped quarters in the Prime Minister's Office to Arens's spacious bureau in East Jerusalem.

Milo said he met yesterday for the first time with Arens's chief aide for Arab affairs, Amos Gilboa, as well as with other members of the office. The deputy minister and Shamir have asked Arens's staff to stay at their jobs.

Following Arens's resignation, Arab leaders said they did not want anyone to take his place because the relevant government ministries should deal directly with their needs in the same way as they serve Jews.

'No talk of missiles with Ceausescu'

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Prime Minister's Office yesterday denied reports that Yitzhak Shamir during his visit to Bucharest last month had promised Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to shorten the range of Israel's Jericho II missile so that it would be unable to hit targets in the Soviet Union. The subject, said sources in the Prime Minister's Office, never came up in the Shamir-Ceausescu talks.

The sources also denied a report – which appeared Sunday in the London edition of *Al-Qabas* – that Israel had assured the Soviet Union that it would cease further trials of the missile.

European newspapers six weeks ago reported that Israel had test-fired a prototype of the Jericho II into the Mediterranean and that the missile had the range of the Soviets' Black Sea Fleet ports, including Odessa. Subsequently, Soviet Russian and Hebrew language radio broadcasts repeatedly warned Israel against the development of the missiles and nuclear weaponry that could threaten the Soviet Union.

Foreign Ministry sources yesterday declined to relate specifically to the *Al-Qabas* reports, reiterating only the Foreign Ministry's statement last month that "Israel has never regarded the Soviet Union as an enemy" and that "it is ridiculous to think that Israel poses a threat to the Soviet Union."

But observers yesterday noted that the threatening Soviet radio transmissions stopped abruptly a few days after the Foreign Ministry statement, possibly indicating that Israel had agreed to curtail the Jericho II development in some way, or at least that it had indicated a readiness to do so under certain conditions.

Shamir, at a meeting yesterday with Liberal Party members of the Dutch parliament, revealed that a week or so after his visit last month to Bucharest, Ceausescu had sent special emissaries to Amman and Cairo to convey to King Hussein and President Mubarak Shamir's views, as explained to Ceausescu, on how to promote the peace process.

Arik Einstein's lyrics shock journalists

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – "How do you sleep, my little journalist, after spilling blood?"

This refrain of a new song by Arik Einstein, *Little Journalist* which has been played continuously on the radio for the past few days, has aroused controversy among journalists.

Other lines in the song claim journalists "write anything they want in the papers, without pity," "look into beds and peep through keyholes," "hurt the family – and if it happened to me today, it may happen to you tomorrow."

One journalist, Zvi Zinger of *Yediot Ahronot*, was sufficiently outraged to complain to the Jerusalem police that the song incites the public against journalists. In view of recent incidents in which journalists have been physically assaulted, Zinger says the song could lead hotheads to attack representatives of the press.

Other journalists have not complained to the police, but are nevertheless shocked at the song. Daniela Scaham, a freelance journalist, said she is afraid the attitudes expressed in the song will influence public opinion, even if it didn't lead to violence. "I was with some friends Friday night and they started talking about 'those corrupt journalists.' I tried to tell them that you can't generalize about a whole profession."

Senior *Ma'ariv* journalist Yosef Lapid, who also teaches in Tel Aviv University's Journalism Department, said the complaints about the song – including the complaint to the police – are a classic example of journalists' oversensitivity to criticism. "We dish it out all our lives, but we can't take it," he said. "I think Arik Einstein has performed a public service by bringing the subject out into the open, so that questions of journalistic ethics can be confronted."

Greer Fay Cashman adds:

Broadcasting Authority Director-General Uri Porat has received several requests during the past few days to ban the song from the airwaves. His retort was that freedom of speech is not the exclusive domain of journalists. The lyrics are not aimed at any one journalist in particular, he said. "But if the cap fits, wear it."

Police to investigate head of East Jerusalem centre

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Attorney General's Office has ordered the police to begin an investigation of Mubarak Awad, head of the East Jerusalem Palestinian Centre for the Study of Nonviolence, following a petition to the High Court of Justice by veteran right-wing activist Shlomo Baum and Kiryat Arba lawyer Eliakim Haetzni.

The petition requested action on a complaint submitted by Baum last year, in which he claimed that Awad's advocacy of civil disobedience by Palestinians in the territories was "incitement to civil rebellion." Awad has authored publications on methods of nonviolent resistance to Israeli occupation, including acts of civil disobedience, such as refusal to show ID cards to police and soldiers, and nonpayment of taxes.

In their petition, which was heard Sunday, Haetzni and Baum requested that Awad be investigated and prosecuted, or alternatively denied an entry visa to Israel. They also asked that Awad's current visa not be renewed when it expires October 27. Awad carries a U.S. passport

Premier asked to stop Shabbat screenings

Members of the religious factions in Jerusalem's municipal council demonstrated yesterday in front of the Prime Minister's Office to demand that Prime Minister Shamir intervene on their behalf in the capital's Shabbat cinema conflict.

They said Shamir, in his role as acting interior minister, had the power to enforce Jerusalem's municipal bylaws, which prohibit screening of movies on Saturdays.

A Shas spokesman said later that deputy mayor Nissim Ze'ev had been promised by Amazia Kaplan, who runs the Beit Agron cinema, that no films would be screened during the next three Fridays. (Itim)

One (old) agora fine for illegal cable TV station

HAIFA(Itim).– A Haifa man was fined one agora yesterday for operating an illegal TV cable station.

The police representative told the Haifa Magistrates Court that Elihau Pozek had operated the station in Haifa in 1983 and had broken the Telegraph Law, which was passed in 1976. But the court discovered the legislator had forgotten to change the fine prescribed by the law: 150 old lira, or one-and-a half agora.

Angry parents storm office

By DAVID RUDGE

HATZOR HAGLILIT. – Scores of angry parents and children burst into the local council offices here last night as the strike which has kept 1,000 children away from schools for a week erupted in violence.

Scuffles broke out between the protestors, who demanded urgent repairs to three primary school buildings, and councillors. Nobody was reported injured.

Aliya up

Fifty per cent more immigrants arrived in the first eight months of this year than in the same period last year, the Jewish Agency's Aliya Department disclosed yesterday. Department head Haim Aharon said that since the beginning of the year, 7,193 immigrants arrived, 1,605 of them during August.

Aharon said that that 936 immigrants had come from the Soviet Union, 76 from Romania, 389 from the UK, 1,166 from the U.S., 634 from Argentina, 580 from France and 531 from South Africa.

5 in detention for incitement, attacks

Five Palestinians from the Balata refugee camp and Obeidiyah village in the West Bank have been put in administrative detention on charges of incitement and of attacking Israeli vehicles and soldiers.

Military sources said the men, aged 19-27, were activists belonging to Palestinian organizations, who also organized youths for purposes of incitement.

News exchange with Bucharest

TEL AVIV (Itim). – The Romanian news agency, Agappress, signed an agreement yesterday with the Israeli news agency, Itim, that will enable both countries to receive each others news service.

The accord will also allow for an exchange of analyses and of reports about developments in each country regarding relations between Israel and Rumania.

AUSTRIA

(Continued from page one)

army. Waldheim denies any wrongdoing.

Lauder said that although the shop incident was an isolated case, it had "a shocking effect," especially on his daughter.

"I know that the majority of Austrians detest anti-Semitism. I also know that many Austrians are ashamed of the things that happened," Lauder was quoted as saying.

The Tel Aviv Development Foundation
shares in the grief of
Meshulam Riklis
one of the Tel Aviv Development Foundation's staunchest supporters in the U.S.,
on the death of his father

PINHAS RIKLIS

and extends its condolences to his children and the entire family

Shlomo Lahat
Chairman, Board of Directors
Tel Aviv Development Foundation

Hanan Ben-Yehuda
Managing Director
Tel Aviv Development Foundation

Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality
shares in the grief of
Meshulam Riklis and his family
on the death of his father

PINHAS RIKLIS

one of the city's founding fathers
who passed away in the fullness of his years

Shlomo Lahat
Mayor, Tel Aviv-Jaffa

On the thirtieth day after the passing of
our mother and grandmother

Dr. EDITH WULFF

we wish to thank all those who shared in our grief,
both verbally and in writing

Tamar Sternberg and Family, Kfar Yedidya
Alex Talmor and Family, Ramat Hasharon

THE TEL AVIV MUSEUM
extends sincere condolences to
MESHULAM RIKLIS
and his family on the death of his father

PINHAS RIKLIS

In deep sorrow we announce the death of
the distinguished and beloved father of our family

PINHAS RIKLIS

who passed away on Thursday, September, 3, 1987, Elul, 9, 5747,
in the USA.

Descendant of the Ba'al Shem-Tov
Alumnus of the fourth graduating class of the "Herzliya" Hebrew Gymnasium,
the first president of the Citrus Marketing Board
Member of "Hashomer" organization and
one of the founders of Tel-Aviv and its port.

Son: **Meshulam and Pia (Zadora) Riklis**
Daughter: **Aviva and Yosef (Mashi) Na'aman**
Grandchildren: **Simona (Riklis) Ackerman**
Gadi and Carolyn Na'aman
Marcia (Riklis) and Eli Hirshfeld
Edith and Dani Wittmann
Ira and Diane Riklis
Kady and Kristofer Riklis
Great grandchildren: **Ari Ackerman**
Gila Ackerman
Kfir Wittmann
Yardena Riklis
Yair Wittmann
Talia Riklis
Daniella Hirshfeld
Ariel-Rachel Na'aman
David Hirshfeld
Talya Wittmann
Relatives: **Judith Riklis**
Irwin Ackerman
Families: **Lerner, Urian, Riklis,**
Ronli-Riklis, Kulman,
Katoni, Bilogorodsky,
Guberer, Wittmann.

The funeral will leave from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Daphna, Tel Aviv, today, Tuesday, September 8, 1987 at 11:30 a.m., for the Holon Cemetery.

Buses will be available for those wishing to attend.
Shiva at the Olive Hall, Tel Aviv Hilton

French missile downs Soviet-built Tupolev bomber

Libyans bomb Chad's capital

N'DJAMENA (Reuter). – Libya launched an attack on the French-protected Chadian capital N'djamena yesterday morning but lost one of its Soviet-made Tupolev-22 bombers, Chadian military sources said.

Two heavy bombers raided the N'djamena suburb of Farcha, 1,500 km. from the Libyan frontier, responding to a thrust into southern Libya by Chad President Hissene Habre's forces on Saturday.

French troops, stationed in southern Chad to protect the country from Libyan attacks, shot down one of the Tupolev's with an anti-aircraft missile, killing the three-man crew, the sources said. They added that the second Libyan bomber escaped northwards.

The sources said they believed the same planes had earlier bombed Abeche, 700 km. east of the capital. Casualty figures there were not immediately known.

The raid on N'djamena wounded only two people and the Tupolev shot down fell in a field, away from residential houses.

Libya's official news agency Jana, monitored in London, confirmed the raids on Abeche and N'djamena and said one of its planes was hit in the operation.

But the agency said the jets had hit "designated targets," adding that N'djamena had been transformed into a military base receiving U.S. and Israeli reinforcements.

Chad said no bombs were dropped in the abortive N'djamena raid, which they said illustrated Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi's anger over Chad's weekend assault on the air base of Maatan as-Sarra, 100km. inside Libya.

It was the first Chadian drive into Libyan territory and Chad said it destroyed 30 combat aircraft and killed or captured hundreds of Libyan soldiers.

The undeclared war, which flared one month ago with battles over the disputed desert border region of Aouzou, has taken on new dimensions, with both countries now striking deep within each other's recognised frontiers.

Western diplomats expressed surprise that Libyan aircraft were able to penetrate so far into Chadian territory, protected by the French in an operation known as "Sparrowhawk" which is concentrated around N'djamena.

The French drew a tighter net around the capital after a Libyan Tupolev-22 dropped a bomb on the airport runway on February 17 last year, but yesterday's incursion suggested that the stepped-up precautions were still inadequate.

The French presence in southern Chad includes Mirage fighters, Jaguar bombers, an Atlantic reconnaissance plane and a battery of Crotale and Hawk anti-aircraft missiles around the capital. There are also two radar bases, situated at Moussoro to the north of N'djamena and at Abeche.

France is currently rebuilding the air-strip at Abeche to improve its air cover along Chad's border with Sudan.

The Libyans have now lost at least two Tupolev-22 bombers since August 8, when Chad captured the oasis town of Aouzou after 14 years of Libyan occupation, according to Chad military statements.

Libya on August 29 retook Aouzou, which both countries claim as an integral part of their territories.

The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies said in its 1986/97 report that Libya had one squadron of seven Tupolev-22 bombers in its air force.

Chad has no air force of its own, but its highly-mobile desert troops have scored a series of impressive victories this year, driving away Libyan troops from several areas in the north of the country.

Political commentators said the downing of the Libyan bomber was a setback for France's effort to keep a low profile in Chad.

French officials have gone out of their way to demonstrate that their presence in Chad is defensive and not aimed at striking at Libya.

Armed and trained by France and with the French Air Force protecting their rear bases, Habre's forces earlier this year drove Libyan troops out of the north of the country.

But France has backed off from providing air cover for Habre's drive to regain the disputed border zone known as the Aouzou Strip, claimed by both Chad and Libya as part of their national territory. The French Defence Ministry sought to minimize the shooting down of the plane, saying it was an inevitable consequnce of sending hostile warplanes to the Chadian capital.

The official said the French riposte did not alter France's refusal to back Habre in his assault on the disputed Aouzou strip – a problem which France wants to see resolved by international arbitration.



President Raul Alfonsin casts his vote but fails to stave off defeat for his party in this week's Argentinian poll. (AFP)

S.Africa, Angola exchange prisoners

MAPUTO (AFP). – South Africa and Angola exchanged 136 prisoners and accused terrorists in a dramatic ceremony at the airport here last night, the South African Press Association reported.

The swap involved the handover of a South African soldier, Major Wynand du Toit, for 133 Angolan soldiers held by South African-backed Angolan rebels. Also exchanged were French aid worker Pierre-Andre Albertini and Dutchman Klaas de Jonge, both accused of terrorism by the South African authorities.

Albertini has spent the past 11 months in jail in the South African homeland of Ciskei, while De Jonge spent over two years holed up in the Dutch embassy in Pretoria evading arrest. Do Toit was captured two years ago while on a mission in Angola.

Two charged in bid to kill British minister

CHIPPENHAM (AP).- Two men and a woman charged with plotting to murder Tom King, Britain's cabinet Secretary for Northern Ireland, made their first court appearance yesterday and were ordered held in custody for 14 days.

Burundi junta's grip stronger after coup

KIGALI (AFP). - The leaders of the military coup which ousted Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza on Thursday appeared yesterday to have the situation under control in most of the country, although links with the outside world were still cut.

Mrs. Miss Italy

PARMA. (AFP). – Organisers of the Miss Italy competition near here were in disarray yesterday after the green-eyed winner of the title was discovered to be a married mother. After a reign of only one day, brown-haired secretary Mirka Viola fled the official photo session and her traumatised fans when it was revealed that she has a baby by her film producer husband of two years.

The rules of the competition, which is a breeding ground for actresses and film stars, strictly preclude any married women or mothers. Before the competition, Mirka told the press that she was unattached and even "hostile to any fixed ties."

Turkey prepares for election with banned leaders standing

ANKARA (Reuter). – Turkey prepared yesterday for an early general election with former leaders banned under military rule likely to take part after a tense referendum.

With a few referendum votes still to be counted, it appeared that the barred politicians would probably return to public life before a 10-year ban expires in 1992.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, the only party head to call for a "no" vote, expressed delight at the result which, translated into election terms, would give him a big parliamentary majority.

Ozal said on Sunday he would call an election for November, a year before his mandate expires. He won 45 per cent of the vote in the military-guided election of 1983.

With only 60 of 98,000 referendum ballot boxes to be counted, state radio said 50.24 per cent had voted for the early return of 55 banned leaders, with 49.76 per cent against.

Remaining returns from small rural areas looked unlikely to affect the outcome, which will be settled on a simple majority. Latest figures said 11,619,901 people voted "yes" and 11,508,883 "no."

The Anatolian news agency said 11 ballot boxes were destroyed by Kurdish rebels in the southern province of Tunceli. Elsewhere, 19 people were injured in poll violence.

Political sources said the narrow vote would blunt the aspirations of reprieved politicians, including ex-premiers Suleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit, who sought larger backing.

Demirel, a charismatic four-time prime minister who was twice ousted by the military, the last time in 1980, is Ozal's arch rival on the conservative side of Turkish politics.

After an overwhelming referendum vote in 1982, the 55 former leaders were banned for their part in the political chaos of the late 1970s which claimed over 5,000 lives.

Justice Minister Oltan Sungurlu told reporters parliament would discuss on Friday a draft bill to reduce to 45 days from 90 the minimum time between calling and holding an election.

Ozal, who commands 250 of the 400 seats in parliament, said the election would be held in November but gave no date. An aide said November 8 was the likely day.

Husamettin Cindoruk told reporters he planned to step down as head of the opposition True Path Party to pave the way for Demirel to succeed him. The party has 51 parliamentary seats.

Ecevit is expected to replace his wife Rahsan as leader of the Democratic Left Party, which has 20 seats.

Perks for soccer fans spark riot in Brussels jail

BRUSSELS (Reuter). – Hundreds of prisoners rioted at a Brussels jail last night in a fresh protest apparently triggered by plans to house extradited British soccer fans in better conditions, police said.

Belgian television said several people were injured, seven warders had been taken hostage and up to 13 inmates were reported to have escaped during the disturbances.

Six policemen and 27 inmates were hurt on Sunday at the Forest Jail when police stormed the building to quell riots triggered by a television film of the conditions awaiting the British fans at a more modern prison in Louvain near Brussels.

A justice ministry spokesman said the British soccer fans, who could face manslaughter charges for the deaths of 39 people at Heysel before the 1985 European Cup final, would not be getting special treatment.

Alfonsin party loses in Argentine poll

BUENOS AIRES (AP).-President Raul Alfonsin's party suffered a stinging loss to the opposition Peronists in Sunday's national elections, setting back the president's plans to enact constitutional reforms.

Alfonsin's centrist Radical Civil Union lost its narrow majority in the House of Deputies and the governorship of Buenos Aires province to the labour-based Peronists.

"Big gorilla, get out of Government House," chanted several hundred Peronists revellers as they marched on the rose-coloured Presidential Palace in downtown Buenos Aires. "This is the house of (the late president Juan) Peron."

The Radicals won by a two-to-one margin in the federal capital of Buenos Aires, in Tucuman and Rio Negro provinces. The small rightist Central Democratic Union Party showed unexpected strength, vying with the Peronists for second place in Buenos Aires.

The overall results indicated widespread dissatisfaction among the 19 million electorate with the nation's economic malaise and repudiation of the amnesty granted in June to 270 military officers accused of human rights atrocities during the 1976-83 "dirty war" the military waged against leftists.

With 52 per cent of the vote counted early yesterday, official results showed Peronist veteran Antonio Cafiero, 64, had upset Juan Manuel Casella of the Radicals to win the governor's seat in populous Buenos Aires province.

Conservative voters, many of whom voted for Alfonsin and his Radicals in the two previous elections, appeared to turn to the Central Democratic Union, which favours free enterprise and backs U.S. foreign policy. The party was expected to double the votes won two years ago.

With 96.6 per cent of the vote counted, official returns from the balloting gave the Peronists the lead in races for the governorships of 16 of 22 provinces, compared to 12 prior to the elections.

The Radicals, who previously held seven governorships, won clear victories in just two. It was the first renewal of governors, who serve four-year terms, since 1962. Military coups and cancelled elections had impeded gubernatorial balloting.

In races for 127 of the 254 seats in the House of Deputies, the Peronists appeared headed for the majority now held by the Radicals.

Official results showed the Peronists leading with 6.4 million votes or 41.59 per cent of the vote, the Radicals second with 37.26 per cent, the Central Democratic Union third with 5.79 per cent and the leftist Intransigent Party fourth with 2 per cent. The Peronists already hold a majority in the Senate.

Saudis look to Brazil for weapons

SAO PAULO (AFP). - Saudi Arabia has signed a $500 million contract with the Brazilian arms manufacturer Avibras for Fila (Fighting Intruders at Low Altitude) systems and Astros II (Artillery Saturation Rocket System) multiple-rocket-launchers, the newspaper *a Folha de Sao Paulo* reported yesterday.

Fila systems are designed to protect airports, specialists say. Each battery of Astros rocket launchers is made up of six or seven vehicles to provide saturation fire. The launchers, used by Iraq in its war against Iran, fire bunches of rockets at 16-second intervals. They are capable of firing SS-30's, which have a range of 30 km. SS-40s, with a 40 km. range, or powerful SS-60s, which can carry 68 kilometres (42 miles) and weigh 150 kg. each.

The newspaper said the units would be delivered as kits, to be assembled in Saudi Arabia, and said Saudi Arabia might eventually supply built-up units to neighbouring countries. The purchase would be Saudi Arabia's first military buy from Brazil, which has a major arms industry and supplies such countries as Iraq and Libya.

The contract was signed last month, according to the newspaper report.

In wake of Iranian missile attack

Kuwait seeks Arab, Soviet aid

KUWAIT (Reuter). – Kuwait's foreign minister set off yesterday to gain Arab and Soviet support after an Iranian missile attack as a Gulf war lull extended into a second day.

Diplomats in the region said it appeared Iraq had agreed to halt attacks on Gulf shipping ahead of a peace mission to the region by UN chief Javier Perez de Cuellar and Iran had followed suit.

"Providing the Iraqis hold back, we may be in for a bit of quiet in the Gulf," a shipping official said.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah reached Amman last night for talks with King Hussein on Gulf developments, including an Iranian missile strike on the northern Gulf emirate on Friday.

Kuwait has urged the UN Security Council to take urgent measures to prevent new Iranian attacks. Diplomats saw the previously unannounced Amman trip as an effort to win the widest possible Arab backing.

King Hussein, who visited Baghdad on Sunday, is a key supporter of Iraq, but Jordan has also improved its ties with Syria, Iran's major Arab ally.

From Amman, Sheikh Sabah will fly to Moscow with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz for talks expected to centre on implementation of a Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire.

Arab League delegates are meeting the permanent members of the council – the Soviet Union, United States, France, Britain and China – to try to activate a clause envisaging sanctions against either party rejecting the ceasefire.

Sheikh Sabah said before leaving he hoped the council could approve a new resolution to implement its July peace demand. "I hope not only the Soviet Union but all countries will follow up resolution 598 to reach a decision on completing it," he told reporters.

Iran's national news agency Irna said Iranian deputy foreign minister for international and economic affairs, Mohammad-Javad Larijani, arrived in Moscow yesterday but gave no details.

A missile fired by Iran, which accuses Kuwait of providing logistical and financial support to Iraq, landed three km. from a major oil refinery south of Kuwait city and damaged houses on Friday. Two other missiles fired on Wednesday and Saturday fell into the sea, prompting Kuwait to declare five Iranian diplomats persona non grata.

A reciprocal move by Iran appeared unlikely as Kuwait has only two Teheran-based envoys. Both are now in Kuwait, recalled last month after their embassy was ransacked by demonstrators protesting at the deaths of Iranian pilgrims in Mecca.

Kuwaiti newspapers have also accused Iran of instigating acts of sabotage in the country.

Kuwait university confirmed on Sunday that three fires at the college of sciences on Friday were arson but did not say who was responsible. It said the fires were an attempt to disrupt the university at the start of the new school year.

In the southern Gulf, three Japanese tankers began sailing in convoy out of the waterway yesterday after sheltering near Abu Nuayr island off Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates.

Japanese seamen voted last Thursday to suspend sailings into the Gulf after Iranian gunboats fired three rockets at the Japanese tanker Nisshin Maru on Wednesday.

Japanese oil industry sources said seven Japanese tankers were now waiting outside the Strait of Hormuz to enter the Gulf and a decision would probably be taken today on whether to resume sailings.

Despite failure of army mutiny

Communist rebels still a threat to Aquino

By ROBERT H. REID

MANILA (AP). – Despite claims of success, President Corazon Aquino has failed to significantly weaken the Philippines' communist insurgency, either through offers of amnesty or military force.

In the aftermath of last month's unsuccessful military mutiny, signs point to a protracted, bloody struggle with the Communist Party and its armed wing, the New Peoples Army (NPA), for the future of the strategic southeast Asian country.

The outcome of the struggle will depend largely on Aquino's ability to make good on promises of social and economic change that have so far remained largely unfulfilled.

The growing communist threat helped trigger the coup attempt by military mutineers at the end of August. Dozens died and hundreds were injured, including many civilians, in a day of fighting to quell the mutiny.

Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, leader of the mutiny, told reporters before going into hiding that the government was ineffective in coping with the communists.

"Our soldiers are dying in battles against them and our superiors are not doing anything about them," Honasan said.

Officers complain that the government offers amnesty to the communists, but threatens to arrest soldiers for human rights abuses when civilians, including guerrilla sympathizers are killed in counterinsurgency operations.

The Philippines military estimates the size of the NPA at about 24,000 men. Some western diplomats suspect the military underestimates rebel strength by failing to include part-time "people's militia" and armed neighbourhood organizers.

By its own figures, the 150,000-member military acknowledges that more than 1.7 million of the country's 58 million people actively support the rebels, who control 20 per cent of villages nationwide.

Those figures have not changed significantly since Aquino took office following the ouster of president Ferdinand Marcos on February 25, 1986.

Aquino first spoke of regional peace talks to end the 18-year-old communist insurgency. But since the breakdown of national-level negotiations in January and the end of a 60-day cease-fire on February 8, she has vowed to crush the rebels, whom she calls terrorists, within five years.

The military says that in July, 493 people died in "insurgency-related incidents," an average of nearly 16 a day. That almost doubled the daily average for 1986 and was slightly higher than the daily rate for 1985, when the level of fighting was at its highest.

For the most part, the hostilities remain limited to small-scale raids, ambushes and selective assassinations. About two-thirds of the engagements are initiated by the rebels.

The rebels have brought the struggle from the countryside to the cities by assassinating police, soldiers and government officials in metropolitan centres such as Manila and Cebu City.

"Many people say, 'why should we fight, we have a new government'?" said a rebel who goes only by the name Comrade Satur and operates in Mindanao's Surigao del Sur province. "But what has changed? We may have changed the president, but the political and economic structures remain the same."

According to the government's own facts and figures:

– More than 70 per cent of the nation's 58 million people live in impoverished rural areas.

– The percentage of landless peasants has risen from 9 per cent in 1950 to 35 per cent in 1987.

– About 40 per cent of rural people are underemployed, meaning they do not earn enough from a single job to support themselves or their families.

– An estimated 70 per cent of children suffer malnutrition in some rural areas, such as the rebel strongholds of Negros and Samar Island.

The continuing insurgency under a popular president who promises reform illustrates the nature of Philippine society and the rebellion.

For the urban, westernized middle class, the enemy was Marcos, his economic policies and favouritism that pushed aside elite powerbrokers, including the Aquinos and the Cojuangcos, Aquino's family.

To the rebels and their peasant followers, the enemy was the economic, social and political system. In their eyes, Aquino and her followers simply became the new custodians of a feudalistic system in which a relative few hold vast amounts of land.



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If you prefer not to redeem your shares now and to enjoy the improved terms - **just don't do anything!**
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Government Advertising Dept

>< Cut and keep, read before deciding

Ministry of Finance

Hadassah guard says scuffle with doctor was not racist

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Hadassah Hospital guard who was assaulted by an Israeli-Arab doctor in an incident two weeks ago denies that he made any racist remarks to provoke the man. He says he thought Dr. Ahmad Tibi was Jewish.

"He speaks Hebrew better than Shimon Peres. How did I know he was Arab?" says David Rutstein, a 21-year-old immigrant from Boston who has been in Israel for two years.

Rutstein, who gave his version of the incident for the first time in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, also says that he intends to sue Dr. Tibi. The doctor was dismissed from his job after hitting Rutstein in the head with his briefcase, leaving a wound that required several stitches.

Tibi has asked for a hospital rehearing of the dismissal and taken his case to the media, saying that Rutstein called him an "Arab terrorist" and verbally provoked the blow. Tibi has, however, apologized for striking Rutstein.

Rutstein, who has only been at his Hadassah guard job for two months, claims that he called Tibi "a terrorist" after the doctor refused to show him his briefcase inside the hospital entrance, repeatedly called the guard a "fool," and said he'd like to smack him.

"After he said he'd like to hit me, I was in shock," Rutstein said. "A Jew doesn't want me to check his bag, a doctor, acting like this. So ...I said, 'what's this, a terrorist?' "

Rutstein does admit, however, that he also told the doctor, "I'd like you to hit me."

Rutstein says' Tibi then began touching his face with his hands.

"On the street, you could smack somebody for doing that," says Rutstein." "I said, 'Hey, keep your distance.' I stuck out my hand, touched him in the chest and moved him away a few inches. At this point, this doctor – I still think he's Jewish – realizes this guy touched me, now we can fight.

"Then he sees I'm bigger than him, I have a longer reach. So he goes boom with his briefcase. I see blood on my shoulder. I sat down. My glasses fell out of my pocket. I said, 'OK, I'll see you in the unemployment office' - it's forbidden for *me* to hit him in return."

Rutstein walked to the emergency room a few minutes later, and spent two hours there getting the stitches.

Rutstein claims he only learned that the doctor was Arab when the guard was summoned to a hearing by the hospital administration later that day.

"I was sitting talking to this soldier (a witness) outside of the hearing. Some Jewish worker comes up and says 'this guy is Arab.'

"The two of us were 'like wow.' We understood why this guy was so crazy. He was showing antagonism. Jews don't usually act that way, showing antagonism." Rutstein said.

Rutstein, who just finished his army service, said that while he knew many Arabs worked on the hospital staff, he didn't realize that included many doctors.

"Half of the hospital is Arab and most of them are wearing lousy clothes," he said. "This guy is dressed in a suit. You can't tell...They look *mizrachi* (Jews from Arab countries.) I thought all of the doctors were Jewish, to be honest."

Mistaken beliefs on epilepsy have a long history

JUDY SIEGEL/Post Science and Health Reporter

The frightening sight of an epileptic seizure gave ancient people the wrong idea about the cause of the disorder. Pagans thought the victim was overcome by devils; early Christians blamed it on the sins of the victim or those of his parents; and some Jewish sages said an epileptic baby was the result of sexual relations in a public place or to soon after visiting the toilet.

Scientific understanding of epilepsy as a condition in which seizures reflect irregular bursts of electrical energy in the brain has led to a gradual change in attitudes towards the illness.

Religious attitude towards the disorder was the central theme at the 17th Epilepsy International Congress, which opened at the Jerusalem Hilton yesterday before 1,000 participants from 38 countries.

G.L. Gilgi of Italy, a Catholic expert, said that in past centuries, epileptics were not allowed to become priests because it was feared that during Communion they might drop the wafer. But following a new canon issued by Pope John Paul II, epileptics may be admitted to the priesthood.

Dr. Kurt Schmidt, a West German pastor, said that through most of history, epileptics were regarded as "possessed by demons." Some Christians drew a parallel between a seizure and the death throes of Jesus and between the recovery and the Resurrection.

Jewish sages, quoted in the Talmud and other sources, were apparently influenced by their non-Jewish surroundings, said Dr. Shmuel Kottek, an expert in the history of medicine at the Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Medicine in Jerusalem. Kottek himself an observant Jew noted that the Hebrew word for an epileptic was *nechpeh* – seized, attacked, taken by surprise – the same meaning as the word used by the Greeks, from which the English word "epileptic" was taken.

Epileptics were not allowed to serve as priests in the Temple, as the disorder was regarded as a "blemish," said Kottek, even if it manifested itself only from time to time. The Talmud warned a man not to marry into a family with three cases of epilepsy or leprosy, and later rabbinical sources changed the rule to only two family members with epilepsy.

Maimonides said some epileptics were "insane" even when not suffering from attacks. Thus, their testimony as witnesses should be very carefully checked before being accepted by a court.

Today drugs are successfully used to control the condition in some 80 per cent of cases. Epileptics argue that they are as healthy and competent as anyone else, most or all of the time, and that attitudes are not changing quickly enough.

The president of the 80-year-old International League Against Epilepsy (ILE), Prof. Fritz Dreifuss of the U.S., said that interest in the disorder has increased, with ILE membership rising by 25 per cent during the past four years. Israel established its own chapter for medical professionals relatively late, in 1977, and the Israel Epilepsy Association (Eyal) – a self-help support group of laymen – was founded only a year or so ago.

Dr. Yehudit Manelis, director of the neurological unit at the government hospital in Nahariya and chairman of the Israel league, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the rehabilitation centre set up by the league in Haifa treats hundreds of patients in an interdisciplinary way. But because of the enduring shame of epileptics, only a small percentage of the country's 30,000 sufferers seek help.

The league wants Israelis to know that when witnessing an epileptic attack they should do almost nothing – only to make sure that the head is cushioned and far from a rock or other potentially dangerous object. Place the victim on his side to ease breathing but do not put anything in his mouth, or try to pull out his tongue or his teeth. If the seizure lasts less than 10 minutes, no medical aid is necessary. Just calmly tell the epileptic what happened when he comes to, and help him if he asks for it.

Dr. Manelis, who was responsible for this congress being held in Israel and is on the organizing committee for the next one in India, wants legal, religious, social and employment barriers to epileptics to come down.

"Only 10 per cent of cases are really serious and do not respond to anti-convulsion drugs," she says.



Foreign Minister Shimon Peres receives a copy of 'Sefarad, Sefarad' on the Jews of Spain from visiting senior Spanish official Louis Yanez. (Scoop 80)

YARIV

(Continued from page one)

states either possess, or can acquire, chemical weaponry.

"The Arab chemical warfare threat against Israel is a fact, it can only grow in the future," the report said. "It constitutes one form of Arab reply and counter-deterrent to Israel's nuclear advantage and to other advanced weapons systems Israel may possess."

"While chemical weaponry does not offer a means of deciding a conflict, it could provide considerable localized results, particularly insofar as its first use generates a surprise effect and could produce a heavy toll in casualties," the report added.

Turning to nuclear developments, the report said that Israel and Pakistan were ahead of the other countries in the area, though Yariv told foreign correspondents that to the best of his knowledge. "Israel does not have nuclear weapons."

Whatever the truth is, fear of Israel's nuclear capability has not deterred the enemy, Levran said, partly because the major Arab countries can retaliate with a chemical attack.

Moreover, the Syrians believe the Soviet Union would provide a nuclear umbrella – and though Moscow has never confirmed it – Syria's Defence Minister Mustafa Tlass repeatedly states that such an umbrella does exist.

Finally, the Arabs realize that Israel would use nuclear weapons only as a last resort.

"The Arab threat to employ chemical weapons of mass destruction is far more realistic than any nuclear threat against Israel," the report said.

"Israel in any case is far ahead of the Arab countries in terms of the capacity to achieve a military nuclear capacity."

The study referred briefly to the case of Mordechai Vanunu, 32, the former nuclear technician charged with treason for revealing details of Israel's nuclear programme to the *Sunday Times* of London last year.

The Vanunu affair had "further reinforced widespread assumptions concerning Israel's high scientific potential in the nuclear field."

But, the report, said "Israel indeed does not actually possess nuclear weapons."

"On the other hand, and in view of its on-going nuclear effort, it has positioned itself to be capable of producing nuclear weapons in less time than it would take the Arab countries to do so," the report added.

"Israel's declared nuclear policy, frequently reiterated, holds that it will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East – but also not the second," the study said.

Yariv said he did not believe Pakistan would transfer a nuclear bomb to an Arab country, even though there have been reports that an Arab country – presumably Libya – has been financing its development.

Pakistan is unlikely to hand over a nuclear bomb partly because it does not want to admit it has one and there is a world- wide taboo on such transfers. It would also have to consider the American reaction to such a move and the possibility that Israel would cooperate with India against it.

Rosh Hashana message from Arab students

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. – Arab students are to send tens of thousands of special New Year greeting cards to Jewish pupils in an effort to strengthen ties and win support in their fight for "equal education."

The cards have a tear off slip which the Jewish pupils will be asked to send to Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, urging him to improve facilities in Arab schools, bringing them up to the standard of Jewish ones.

Arab pupils also plan to deluge the office of the minister with other greeting cards containing similar requests.

Mahmoud Younis, of Kafr A'arah in the triangle, who conceived the idea, said they intend to print 150,000 of the special Rosh Hashana postcards. About half will be sent directly by Arab schoolchildren to the minister and the remainder to Jewish pupils.

Younis, a member of the Histadrut central committee, said those to be sent to the Jewish children will contain a brief explanation of the recent one-day warning strike of schools in the Israeli Arab sector. The stoppage was staged at the start of the new term to protest against the poor conditions and inadequate facilities in Arab schools.

Younis said the cards, giving the sender's name, address and school, will also contain wishes for a joyous and happy New Year; a year of friendship, good neighbourliness and peace in Israel and the region, and not a year of discrimination, deprivation, hatred, enmity and racism. The greeting will end with a request for Jewish pupils to support the equal rights struggle by sending the second half of the card to Navon.

The tear-off section would call on the education minister to help fulfil the Declaration of Independence, guaranteeing equality for all Israeli citizens, regardless of race, religion or nationality.

Younis said the greeting cards, to be distributed in the next few days, were part of the ongoing campaign to focus public attention on the plight of Arab schoolchildren, thousands of whom had to study in dilapidated rented buildings, due to the shortage of proper classrooms.

El Al: Air traffic with Poland increasing

BEN GURION AIRPORT (Itim). – Rafi Harlev, the managing director of El Al Airlines, returned here Friday from Warsaw where he held talks with the head of Poland's Lot airline.

Harlev said that air traffic between the two countries was increasing, and last year accounted for several thousand passengers. He said that tickets for joint trips by American travellers to Poland and Israel could be issued here. There was also an increase in the number of Polish pilgrims to Israel and of Israeli



Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katsav shares a laugh with students in a judo class at the new sports centre of the Jerusalem Institute for the Blind. (Zoom 77)

Summer sewage

GALILEE GAMBOLS

TIBERIAS. – As Summer draws to a close, news stories about sewage gurgle out in the Galilee press, as they do each year. As a refreshing switch from politics, we've been having a spate of warnings about the exhausted state of Tiberias' pumps and processing pools, and the resulting flow of glop – industrial, municipal, personal – into our only lake.

This is the time of year when the pollution of the Kinneret is at its most concentrated; the greatest number of speedboats have just finished dropping their little drops in the bucket, whizzing past the greatest number of campers and bathers and all that accompanies their activities; and car and sidewalks are most housed down by the natives.

Is it safe to drink the water? And how does it taste? Well, I've been drinking buckets of it daily for quite a few years, and it's never given me the slightest trouble. In fact, I have a much bigger problem trying to choke down any popular bottled drink than I have with plain old tapwater.

As a small gesture to show I care (which I don't), I keep a piece of cloth tied around my faucet, and every few days I have a look. Guess what! Each time, there's a little circle of stuff there and it's exactly, but exactly the colour of the World's Most Famous Bottled Drink!

For anybody who cares, natural tapwater is an excellent diet drink, though who knows how many calories there are per glass and whether it's really *parve*. Springtime, you get a piquant, near-bubbly algae quality. But really and truly, there are many worse drinks around.

We can all get used to almost anything: which seems to be nature's great mechanism for permitting us to survive in an age of pollution. The Arabs, so legend goes, used to be able to tell from which spring each glass of fine, pure water originated. Most springs have long since been diverted to grow cotton and fill swimming-pools; and perhaps the single greatest category of junk in city and town are the empty cans and bottles that contained – ugh – popular soft drinks. (Returnable bottles? Are you mad? Do you think this is Oregon? Recycled bottles? Mad again? Is this Switzerland or something, where they have recycling bins on every other corner, and the mad Swiss insert their empties *in the appropriate section according to colour?* And anyway, our unreturnables get into the news as industrial problems, create ads, and are even seen terminally on TV.)

As progress progresses, our sense of taste degenerates. The ancient Romans, and with them the Galilee Jews of the Talmudic era, would not have dreamed of drinking water out of our lake. After all, the shores are dotted with cities; you could see people bathing; there were all those ships (under sail, but still). All the fluids ran into the sea, yet the sea was not full.

What they did, those primitives, was build aqueducts from distant wells to bring fresh-flowing, pure spring water into each city's central water supply, and for irrigation as well. For although they knew a great deal about hydraulic engineering, the age of pumps for getting water uphill from the lake was still ahead. As was really powerful pollution.

The aqueducts were used well into the Arab period, and traces still remain. But then, unrepaired and neglected, they fell into disuse, and the natives of Tiberias and other towns took to drinking water out of the lake.

Its funny flavour is an old story. In the year 985 (another anniversary whose millennium we've just missed) the Arab geographer Mukadassi wrote that Tiberians drank from the lake, into which so much flowed, but that visitors disliked the taste of the water. Some of the inhabitants – notably those in the "new" Jewish quarter built near the Plaza Hotel nearly 1,000 years ago – dug wells for their homes: they were getting lake water, but it was somewhat filtered which at least gave our forefathers a good feeling.

A theory soon developed locally that the water was drinkable *precisely because* of all that went into the Lake. (These and other details on the history of pollution in Lake Kinneret are from an article on the subject by Mendel Nun, which appeared some time ago in *Teva vaAretz*.)

It was first recorded by a Persian traveller in 1047, who wrote that the lake water was sweet and pure *davka* because of all the minerals and sewage that flowed in. "And I have heard," he continued, "that a regional governor once gave the order to block up all the pipes bringing polluted water into the lake. But the result was that the quality of the water so deteriorated that it became impossible to drink. So the governor ordered the sewage pipes to be reopened, and the waters returned again to their former purity." This legend, however you may wish to explain it, recurs in subsequent accounts and is part of the long history of our water problems.

Today nearly all the wells are polluted, or capped to irrigate cotton and other undrinkables, while water from springs abroad, or not quite abroad, are brought in plastic bottles. Clusters of the empties wink at us from every street corner. What would the early sages have made of this?

I can only speculate (or why not a new, time-warp legend?) about some unidentified thirsty Roman, were someone to invite him to partake of the world's Most Famous Bottled Drink. He would, so this brand new legend goes, pull his sword right out of his sheath and run it through the fellow with the non-biodegradable bottle and the degenerate taste buds.

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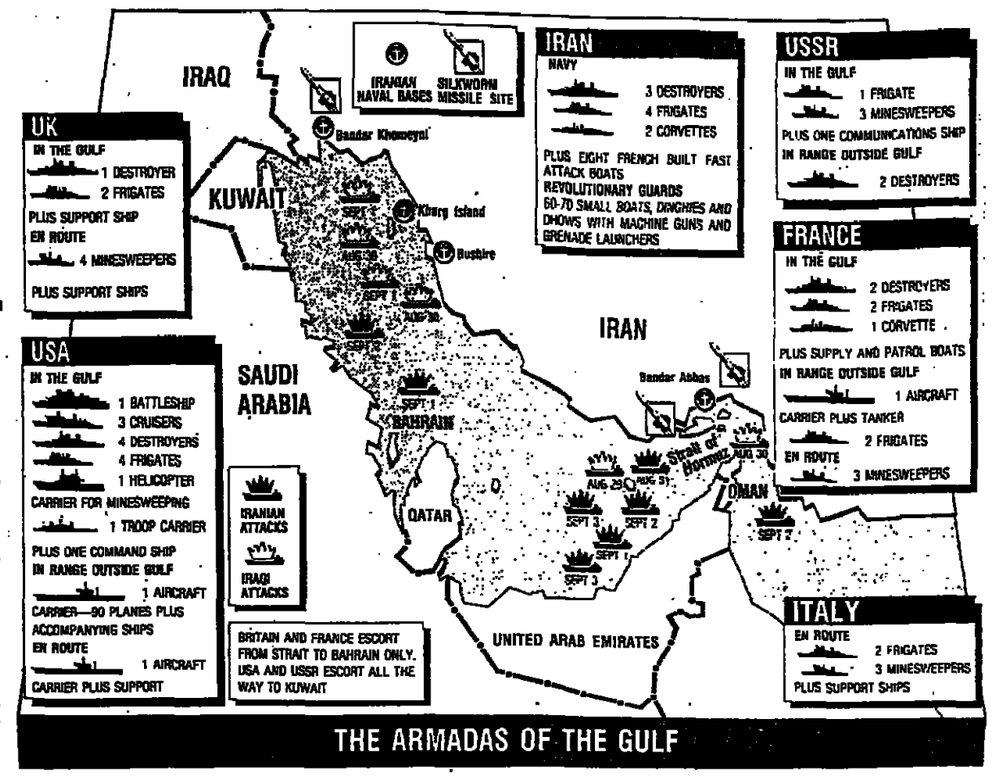
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THE STORM GATHERS

As warships from six nations assemble in the Gulf, the U.S. drifts closer to war with Iran. But, according to this Observer News Service report, exactly what President Reagan hopes to achieve is far from clear.



THE ARMADAS OF THE GULF

LAST WEEK events in the Gulf moved into an ominous new gear. While leaking tankers littered the sea lanes, the U.S. Navy continued to assemble the biggest armada it has put together since the Korean War.

Defence experts now estimate that there are 47 American warships and support ships either on station in the Gulf region or en-route there, carrying a total of 25,000 men.

The trouble is that nobody, least of all Washington, is quite sure why.

Like men walking in a dream, the Administration appears to be drifting into a situation of increasing danger which offers it little chance of profit and every prospect of grief. To many in Congress it appears to have made the classic mistake of becoming embroiled in a war the outcome of which is not of critical importance to its own interests.

Worse still, at least one of the participants in that war – Iraq – is desperate to see the big American guns firing, confident that they would be aimed at its adversary, Iran. The Iraqis are doing everything they can to provoke an Iranian attack on an American ship, in order to bring down a terrible wrath on Teheran. So far the Iranians have refused to play the game by Iraqi rules.

Both on the military and the diplomatic front, the Iranians have moved with a calculation of which their opponents in Washington believed them incapable. Their attacks at sea have been restricted to ships outside the protection of the U.S. Navy, so as not to provoke a violent response. And their handling of the UN Security Council call for a ceasefire has been a masterly display of carefully calibrated delay: refusing to say yes, but denying stoutly that what you mean is no.

The Iraqis have been rather less subtle.

By the end of last week, Iran and Iraq between them claimed to have hit 22 ships, flying nine different flags – 14 by Iraq and eight by Iran. In the whole of the preceding months of this year there had been 59 such attacks, and during the whole of last year there were 98.

The return of the tanker war at this unprecedented level has terrified even those hardened crew members who had become accustomed to taking a risk in the Gulf for extra money, and panicked sailors from the Third World who have been doing it because they have no other choice.

Twenty Indian sailors and two officers on a Kuwaiti-owned container ship, the Jebel Ali, which was attacked last week by Iran, are now refusing to sail any farther into the Gulf.

The latest attacks have sent jitters through the shipping industry. The anchorage off Fujairah at the entrance to the Gulf, where hundreds of tankers normally wait for assignments, is now virtually empty. The latest flare-up, like earlier ones, has been orchestrated by Iraq. When the ceasefire resolution steered by Britain and the U.S. was passed by the UN Security Council on 20 July, Iraq accepted it. Iran equivocated, buying time by refusing to make its position clear.

While Iraq held back, Iran was able to increase its oil exports from 1.5 million barrels a day to 2 million, providing itself with an extra £15 million a day in revenues. Finally, eight days ago, Iraqi patience snapped. Ignoring warnings from the Americans and from the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, that he would destroy any prospect of a mandatory arms embargo against Iran, President Saddam Hussein unleashed his warplanes on Gulf shipping once again.

Iraq's tactics are plain. It believes that its best chance of bringing an end to the war, which it craves, is to provoke the Iranians into attacking a tanker which is being escorted by American warships, or an American warship itself.

This, Iraq believes, would in turn provoke the Americans into a mighty response which would either force Iran to crawl to the negotiating table or destroy its ability and will to continue the fight.

It is a tactic which, alarming though its implications may be, is not entirely unrealistic.

With American prestige staked so heavily in the Gulf, it would be difficult for the administration to ignore so obvious a provocation. Some officials are undoubtedly hungering for for a chance to bloody the Ayatollah's nose. Why else, indeed, should the U.S. have poured men and material into the Gulf in such indiscriminate amounts?

From Washington the game-plan appears much less clear-cut, and rather less sinister. The original "reflagging" operation, by which Kuwaiti tankers were permitted to fly the stars and stripes and earn the protection of U.S. warships, appears to have been a classic "bouncing" operation by pro-Arabists in the State Department who include most of the powerful people on the Near-East and South Asia Desk.

It was they – with the support of the Defence Secretary, Caspar Weinberger, who is now known sarcastically as "Weinberger of Arabia" – who pressed the Administration to drop its neutrality in the war and in effect become allies of Iraq.

They use two arguments: first, it would re-establish America's anti-Iranian credentials which were looking distinctly tattered after the Iran-gate affair, and secondly, that the move would head off growing Soviet influence in the region.

But the options facing the U.S. are not too exhilirating.

The worst possibility would be the one the Iraqis so ardently desire, a head-on attack on an American ship. Most people think this is unlikely. Its consequences would be an inevitable retaliation, perhaps against the Iranian Silkworm missile batteries but more likely on Iranian oil installations and port facilities. The consequence of that could well be the slaughter of American hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon, which would have a devastating effect on American public opinion.

The best outcome is the least likely: quick Iranian agreement to the ceasefire resolution which would allow the administration to bow out gracefully. Few people seriously expect that this will happen.

So far, the Iranian reaction to the resolution has been that of an experienced angler delicately playing a fish. Its latest move has been to invite the Secretary-General of the UN, Senor Perez de Cuellar, to visit Teheran, presumably to hear at first hand a considered response to the resolution. He is to travel there at the end of this week.

Almost nobody actually believes that Iran will agree to a cease-fire. This weekend an Iranian official on a brief visit to London from Teheran brushed aside the UN diplomacy as "the maneuverings of the great powers" and let fall broad hints that far from abandoning the war, Iran is planning a big new land offensive in the next few weeks.

"Iran has surprised the world before and can surprise it again," the official said.

His uncompromising words matched those of the second most powerful man in Iran, Hojetoleslau Rafsanjani, addressing last Friday's prayers in Teheran. He threatened to send American servicemen back home in coffins if the U.S. did not leave the Gulf, and made clear his contempt for the UN diplomatic efforts.

The weakness of the Security Council's position is that the only sanction in prospect – the mandatory arms embargo – lacks credibility, such is the resourcefulness of the world arms trade.

The ingenuity of the salesmen is already in evidence, even though for the moment the embargo is no more than a distant threat. London arms dealers report an unprecedented rush to supply weapons to Iran ahead of any possible embargo.

"The flood of offers in the past 72 hours has been so great that we just can't cope," a leading trader with close links to Iran says.

He said the offers came from China, Israel, and several European countries, for every type of weapon from small arms to combat tanks, self-propelled guns, fighter aircraft and warships.

Meanwhile, the inexorable build-up of naval power in the Gulf continues.

The 'Red Brahmin'

Erich Honecker, East Germany's president and Communist party chief, who began a historic visit to West Germany yesterday, is an aristocrat, a kind of 'Red Brahmin,' writes John Dornberg from Munich.

ALMOST no other Communist leader in the world today can point to as long and unblemished a pedigree in the worker movement and the party as East German President Erich Honecker. This, more than his policies or the manner in which he governs East Germany, gives him status and respect in Eastern Europe.

It may also explain, however, why he is viewed with increasingly mixed feelings in the Soviet bloc, especially where younger men with no direct ties to the "founder" generation have come, or are coming, into power. That Mikhail Gorbachev sent no personal greetings on Honecker's 75th birthday the other day, as Leonid Brezhnev did when Honecker turned 70, is certainly food for speculation.

Honecker was born, so to speak with a "red spoon in his mouth," in Neunkirchen, a grim coal mining and steel-making town in the Saarland, in 1912, the third of six children of a militant Socialist coal miner who, in turn, was the son of a miner.

His father Wilhelm, who remained full of Marxist brine and fury until his death at age 89 in 1969, was one of the leaders of a bitter miners' strike in 1913 and also one of the first Socialists in the Saar to switch from the Social Democrats to the fledgling German Communist party after World War I.



Erich joined the Communist Youth League at age 14 in 1926, the same year that he started his formal apprenticeship as a roofer, a trade he never practiced, and three years later, at age 17, became a full-fledged party member. In 1930 he went to Moscow for a year of training at the Comintern school, and when he returned to the Saar in 1931 he started working as a full time party and youth league organizer.

After Hitler and the Nazis came to power in Germany proper in 1933, Honecker was dispatched from the Saar to work with exiled German Communists in France, often serving as a courier to underground resistance groups in Germany. It was on one of those mission in 1935 that he was caught by the Gestapo. The Nazi People's Court convicted him of attempted treason and sentenced him to 10 years in Brandenburg penitentiary, northeast of Berlin, from which he was liberated by advancing Soviet army troops in the spring of 1945, shortly before the end of World War II.

Throughout the first postwar decade Honecker's career in the hierarchy of the Socialist Unity Party, as it was called after the forced merger of Social Democrats and Communists in 1946, was steadily on the ascendant, based on total loyalty to Ulbricht, the party leader.

In 1971, when Ulbricht put more and more obstacles in the path of Moscow's detente policies, plans to reach an accommodation with West Germany, and efforts to reduce Cold War tension, the Kremlin pulled the switches to dump him. Though Ulbricht was able to retain the largely ceremonial role of president until his death, at age 80 in 1973, Erich Honecker, for long his faceless deputy, was named party chief.

By the mid-1970s Honecker was proving to be far more flexible, less dogmatic, and more modern and progressive than anyone would have predicted. Taking a live-and-let-live, "anyone who is not against us is for us," approach, he has tried to be a populist while at the same time projecting an image of statesmanship that has won him invitations on state visits to a number of key Western countries, thus enhancing East Germany's international standing.

During his 16 years as East Germany's ruler, especially since the beginning of this decade, that country has undergone a dramatic transformation. In sharp contrast to Ulbricht, Honecker has recognized the need for improving the standard of living. He has provided vastly better housing and innumerable welfare-state benefits, with the result that East Germans today are less inclined to look westward. At the same time, he has gradually made the Wall itself more permeable by reducing the obstacles to travelling and even emigrating to West Germany.

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China's key battle of the generations

Jonathan Mirsky reports on the Peking power struggle



The big three; Wan Li and Li Peng, rivals for the premiership held by Zhao Ziyang. Yesterday's men: Chen Yun (top) and Li Xiannan, both in their eighties and disgraced Hu Yaobang.

BATTLE LINES are being drawn between China's old-guard conservatives and its new-style reformers as the country prepares for a fresh generation of leaders to take over at next month's critical Party congress.

Conflict looks likely to focus on the key position of Premier, according to Peking insiders. This will fall vacant if the country's outgoing leader, Deng Xiaoping, is able to persuade his closest ally, the current Premier Zhao Ziyang, to concentrate on party leadership.

Giving the Premiership to either of the leading contenders, Vice-Premier Wan Li and Li Peng, would sow alarm either among the reformers – or hard-line ideologues. This is in spite of the fact that Deng unquestionably will remain China's ultimate decision-maker.

Much of China, especially the peasants who have benefited from successive economic reforms since 1979, would be relieved if Wan took over as Premier, working under the leadership of Zhao. At 71 years old, he is of a slightly younger generation than many of the party's comrades, and has a reliable track record as a reformer.

But Wan is a close ally of the disgraced Hu Yaobang, who was forced to resign last January after the student demonstrations. And Wan may have made one speech too many about "democracy," which misled intellectuals into imagining that Western-style freedoms were on the cards.

Conservatives fear that, with Wan as Premier, they would lack a champion at the centre of power, although they have pledged to support economic reforms in exchange for guarantees of ideological discipline among unruly intellectuals.

Wan's rival, Li Peng, who is only 59, would, paradoxically, suit the ideologues better.

However, he is the next best thing: the adopted son of the late Premier Chou Enlai and the venerated Deng Yingchao, who is still living.

Li, a technocrat from Deng's native Sichuan province, joined the party in 1945, before the 1949 Communist victory – a career plus. He was educated in the Soviet Union during the early Fifties, the heyday of Sino-Soviet friendship, and became president of the Chinese Students' Association which was then huge.

An energy expert, Li is a "modern" man untainted by the West, who would wield power in a period of rapidly improving relations between Peking and Moscow.

With Li as Premier, conservatives would be more confident that the economy would not be allowed to fall wholly under the control of market forces and that the intellectual hotheads would not get their wish: a severely weakened Communist Party.

The fight for the Premiership is only part of a wave of leadership changes expected at the Party congress. Deng, the "chairman" or "senior leader," will retain chairmanship of the Party's Central Military Commission after leaving the supreme five-man standing committee.

He will be followed by his most dangerous critic, octogenarian economist Chen Yun, and by another 80-year-old, chief of state Li Xiannian, who supports Deng's reform only tepidly. The fourth committee member, Hu Yaobang, will fade into obscurity.

Only Zhao, Deng's favourite for leadership, remains. He has said he would prefer to remain Premier, chairing the all-important State Council and avoiding the quicksands of inner-party struggle.

Incoming members to join Zhao on the standing committee, via an "election," are likely to be Wan and Li, along with vice-premier Yao Yilin, who is reform-oriented, and politburo member Qiao Shi.

So whatever their differences, Wan and Li belong to a generation younger and more in touch with the West than their predecessors.

And it is the age issue that has been emphasized in the Chinese press. While Deng and some of his arch critics prepare to leave office, China's official news agency, Xinhua, last week chose to signal the news thus:

"Some aged comrades will withdraw from their leading posts in the Party's central organs... Some aged leaders, including Deng, who is 83, have expressed their intention of giving up seats in the politburo or its standing committee."

The stress on the succession and on age has profound implications for a Party born into conspiracy, blooded in revolution, and which exercised power during a series of inner convulsions. In calling for a youthful rejuvenation at the congress, a senior official commentator, Zong Shu, noted that Chinese people were hoping for younger replacements "while the principal policy-makers are still living and in good health so that the country can remain stable politically."

Every Chinese person will understand this warning. If the old men, and above all Deng, should die in office without their successors securely established, the country might lapse again into that most fearful condition, *luan*, or chaos. Zong said people were concerned "because they wish the present popular policies regarding reform and opening the country... to remain unchanged."

He warned against "the obstacles" to a younger leadership, especially "ossified attitudes," a new code phrase for the enemies of reform.

A smooth handover of leadership, even if the "election" has been adroitly rigged, would signal a great change at the deepest level of Chinese politics. Under Mao, more than half the 56 politburo members were demoted or dismissed. Of those who did not die in office most were at one time the focus of bitter campaigns.

But even Deng, who has foresworn brutal purges after his own suffering during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-1976, has relied on sliding his rivals and enemies into well-padded retirement.

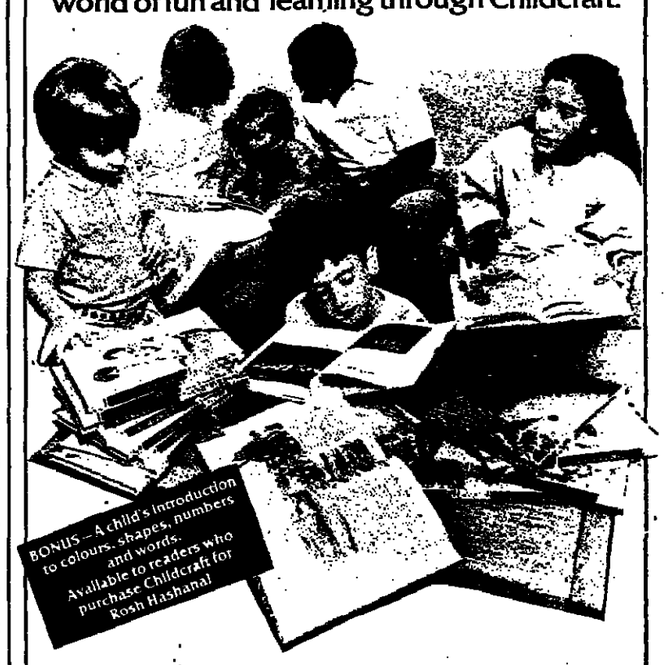
Something different is in the wind, and a delaying of the congress for three weeks shows how unsure Deng and his allies must be about the outcome.

(Observer News Service)

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Classniks are coming

Carl Shrag reports on the American-Israel Secondary School Programme, held each year at Kibbutz Kfar Blum.

A MILLION Israeli children are returning to school this month. Joining them are a few carefully-selected youths from the United States and Canada who have come to Kibbutz Kfar Blum in Upper Galilee for a year of high school study.

Under the official title of America-Israel Secondary School Programme, but more commonly referred to as the "American Class," the programme enters its 19th year with a reputation that is recognized locally, and in living rooms across North America.

Of more than 400 participants in the last 18 years, 18 per cent have become *olim* or temporary residents of Israel. Nearly 85 per cent have returned here at least once, nearly one-quarter of them for university study. When past participants enlist in the army, as many have done, the kibbutz adopts them, giving them a place to call home during their military service. Quite a few have married members of Kfar Blum and settled there.

The programme has also made its contribution to the national tourism industry: 88 per cent of American "classniks," as they are called, have been visited by at least one parent during the year they spent in Kfar Blum.

According to Pinchas Rimon, director of the American Class programme since its inception, "This is not an aliya programme. It would be immoral to run an aliya programme for 15-year-old kids."

"We want to make these youngsters better people and better Jews. Part of being a good Jew comes through identifying with Israel," he says, adding, "full identification with Israel comes [eventually] through aliya."

The American Class studies at the Hula Valley Regional High School located in Kfar Blum, alongside 10th-graders from more than 20 collective settlements in the region. Courses, taught in English, meet the standards of the New York State Regents, thereby assuring easy transfer of credits to high schools anywhere in North America.

The American classniks live in dormitories and are "adopted" by kibbutz families. Every effort is made to integrate them into the kibbutz society, says Rimon, but there are limitations.

Lami Bitan and her late husband, Haim, had adopted American classniks for many years. Now her son and daughter-in-law are continuing the family tradition.

"Every child we adopt becomes a part of our extended family," Bitan says. "We always encourage them to make themselves at home."

Like many other Kfar Blum members, Bitan and her husband were able to tell stories of building the kibbutz up in its early days, helping their adopted students to appreciate the history of the kibbutz and the Upper Galilee region.

THE GRADUATES of Kfar Blum are among its greatest promoters. Miriam Schoeman, a high school senior from Columbia, South Carolina, returned to the kibbutz a year after completing the programme to spend the summer working in the fields and at a children's house.

"Anybody who is thinking of coming on the programme should definitely come," she says. "Of course, there are many hard times, but it's an incredibly worthwhile experience."

Among other things, Miriam cites the process of maturation which was facilitated by living away from home for a year, the extra credits she earned in school, the chance to learn Hebrew and the deep relationships she developed with the country and new friends.

Ben Spiller, from Fountain Valley, California, came back a year after he finished the programme "to see if I want to live here. I think I do, because it's a Jewish country."

Work is an integral part of the Kfar Blum experience. During the school year, each classnik works eight hours weekly in one of the kibbutz branches. Work assignments range from milking cows in the middle of the night to caring for chickens, tending cotton fields, picking mushrooms, planting flowers around the kibbutz, preparing meals in the communal dining room or working in the guest house.

The kibbutzniks have now gotten used to having the American classniks in their midsts, but Rimon says that in the beginning, there were problems.

The kibbutz was a much more insular society, and we had little exposure to American influences," he says. "The Americans dressed more colourfully. Many kibbutzniks considered their clothing garish. The American kids weren't ashamed to show emotion – crying, kissing and hugging – in public. Such behaviour was quite foreign to the sabra kids on kibbutz."

Other things have also changed in the nearly two decades since the programme was established. American Jewish interest in Israel then was at an all-time high and, as few programmes were being offered, recruiting students was not difficult. The American class had little trouble attracting more than enough applicants each year.

Today, with dozens of local, short- and long-term programmes competing for applicants, and with the euphoria which followed the Six-Day War a thing of the past, more effort goes into recruiting, according to the programme staff.

Most classes have at least a few members whose older siblings participated in past years. Many other members heard about the programme from other graduates. Thus, the work of past participants is the key to assuring future success.

Rimon believes that the Kfar Blum programme offers an ideal introduction to local life. "Only after you run a year-long programme do you realize how insubstantial the short-term programmes are," he says.

The transition from the U.S. to Israel causes such a shock, Rimon says, that it takes several months before the students begin to realize where they are. Only towards the end of the year do they really begin to feel a part of Israeli society."

Developing an insulin pill



(Yitzhak Ostrovsky)

A pill being developed at Jerusalem's Hadassah-University Hospital would make self-injection for diabetics a thing of the past.

THE HEALTH SCAN

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

INJECTING yourself with insulin several times a day has been a necessary evil for many diabetics who could not control the disorder by restricting their diet. A Jerusalem team has been working on an insulin pill that they believe will be an acceptable replacement for the injections in many diabetes cases.

There are two kinds of diabetes: the juvenile type, in which the body produces no insulin at all; and adult diabetes, a genetic disorder in which the amount of the hormone produced by the pancreas decreases significantly. It is accepted today that one-quarter of those suffering from Type II (adult) diabetes would benefit greatly if they not only watched their diet and took drugs to increase insulin production, but also took doses of insulin as well.

The problem is that many people object to insulin injections because of the bother and discomfort. For that reason, the team at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem, headed by Prof. Hanoch Bar-On of the diabetes unit, biochemists Drs. Miriam Kidron and Ehud Ziv and Dr. Itamar Raz, have been working on the problem for almost a decade.

They managed to develop an anal suppository, containing bile salts, that allows the molecules of insulin to pass from the intestine to the circulatory system. In clinical experiments, the team found that the insulin suppositories successfully balance sugar levels if used several times a day – and are no less effective than injections.

But patient reluctance to use suppositories induced them to develop the much-more problematic pill. Enzymes in the digestive system ordinarily break insulin down. But they discovered a protein derived from cow's lungs that protects the insulin from these elements, and are trying to find a vegetable-based material, perhaps soya, to protect the insulin in the pill form.

According to a recent issue of *Hed Hadassah*, the hospital's monthly bulletin, a group of foreign and Israeli investors are interested in the further development and marketing of the insulin pill, and hope that "conservatism" among their medical colleagues – who don't believe that an insulin pill can be as effective as injections – can be broken down.

A CHEAP, relatively simple test for nerve poisons has been developed by research at Yeshiva University's Albert Einstein Hospital in New York.

Researchers there were able to test the effects of the toxic amino acid from sago palm on nerve cells in culture. Nerve and muscle tissue from fetal rats and mice is grown during six to eight weeks. As they mature, the nerve fibres form connections that mimic normal patterns of development. If you add a toxin to the culture, however, the normal pattern of development, or the cells themselves, change.

According to a recent report in Britain's *New Scientist*, the researchers added the plant toxin to the culture and saw swellings in the branch-like endings of the nerves, while other parts darkened and shrank within minutes.

Neurotoxicity is a growing problem, since pesticides alone poison over half a million people each year. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency can test only 25 pesticides a year by traditional methods, but now the tissue culture provides a cheap and quite easy way to test the harmful effects of a wide range of poisons.

AMERICANS and Israeli academics agree on seven out of 10 of the things that cause the most stress in their lives, but Israeli non-academics feel less stress than Americans do.

These were among the findings of a joint study by the Technion and the University of Haifa on cross-cultural stress in the worklife of American and Israeli academics.

Prof. Arye Perlberg of the Technion's education department and Dr. Giora Keinan of the university's centre for the study of psychological stress colloborated on the study, which encompassed 100 Israeli academics from all the country's universities. Seventy-four were tenured. The results were compared with a 1983/4 stress study of American university teachers and the Israeli study was conducted with a similar questionnaire.

The Israelis reported that 49 per cent of the stress in their lives was work-related, compared to 60 per cent attributed by the Americans to their work. Perlman and Keinan believe that Israelis are subjected to other stressors including economic uncertainties, the threat of war and terrorism, army reserve duty and the like, while the Americans are stressed by competitiveness and less by societal stresses.

Both national groups agreed that they were troubled by too-high self expectations, insufficient time to keep up with professional developments, too-heavy work loads, difficulties in getting research funds and the preparation of manuscripts for publication. But the Americans and not the Israelis were hot and bothered by the interference of social activities with scholarly tasks or vice versa.

Israeli and American women – not surprisingly – were more stressed than their male counterparts, because most of them had to fulfil their family obligations – spending about 60 hours a week on domestic chores and child care – without much help from their husbands. And as a minority, they had to compete with the male majority for recognition, status, promotion and tenure.

TWO FROZEN embryos implanted in the womb of an infertile American woman have produced three embryos – a first in medical history. This took place when one of the embryos split in two, producing identical twins, according to doctors at the University of Southern California medical school

The woman, now reaching the end of her pregnancy, was unable to become pregnant during 10 years of marriage. A few months after the implantation of the two frozen embryos, an ultrasound check found she had three fetuses in her uterus.

ANYONE who has had a broken arm or leg in a plaster cast in the summer knows that it itches after a while. Now a new plastic material for making casts, invented in Japan, is being introduced in a handful of Israeli hospitals and clinics to make wearing a cast more comfortable, especially in hot weather.

It weighs only a third as much as plaster, is several times stronger and allows air to penetrate. The biggest advantage is that the patient can bathe or even swim in it without any damage to the cast. The only problem is its cost – NIS 70 per cast, compared to NIS 10 for a plaster cast. Because of this, none of the government hospitals is using it. But if you have enough strength to hobble around on your broken leg to a pharmacy that carries it out, the hospital will use your plastic cast material to protect your bones.

SHEKEM stores on military bases are now offering condoms in automatic dispensers in men's – and women's – toilets. Fifty-two of the machines have been installed so far, and Shekem stores in the towns will soon follow if they are proven popular as a means to protect oneself against Aids, not to mention pregnancy.

Stress and illness

Leah Abramovitz

WHILE FOR some time health care professionals have talked about the connection between stress and illness, few have done anything about it. But Prof. Rafael Melmed of Hadassah hospital in Ein Kerem has opened a clinic which helps patients develop self-control and relaxation methods as major means of keeping healthy.

"There is a certain area of medicine which is equally frustrating to the acting physician and to the patient," says Melmed, adding that within this area, there are many people who do not receive adequate treatment for their ills. Such people often spend much time going from doctor to doctor and trying many alternative treatments, but the medical experts themselves are often at a loss to help them.

While some people recognize the fact that there may be an emotional component in their physical disorders, they are often discouraged after approaching psychologists for help. Most people are worried about the stigma associated with visiting a social worker, psychiatrist or psychologist.

Some five years ago, Melmed, a veteran internist, attended a workshop on hypnosis where he was introduced to relaxation techniques and behaviour modification. Although he was impressed by what he saw, he realized that traditional hypnosis was not suitable for those patients who "fall between the chairs."

"Most of those patients suffering from psychosomatic problems with whom I was dealing suffered from an overriding feeling of losing control. In conventional hypnosis, the therapist controls and the patient submits to his or her manipulations."

South African-born Melmed began working with fellow Hadassah colleagues Dr. Dina Roth, a child psychiatrist, and Prof. Eliezar Edelstein, a senior psychiatrist, who helped him devise an approach emphasizing deep relaxation, and "restoring self-confidence in the face of disease while giving the patient a feeling of control."

After applying the new methods, based on certain elements of hypnosis, Melmed saw that the visitors to his behavioural medicine clinic felt less like things were happening to them and more in control.

Many were taught to exercise a long-lost potential to modify – and in some cases control – diverse psychosomatic illnesses running the gamut from migraine headaches, asthma, colitus, chronic pain syndromes and so on. The methods proved helpful not only in easing organic illnesses but in improving and emotional disorders such as anxiety attacks and phoebic reactions.

"We have found that, since the clinic was opened five years ago, it has proven beneficial to 70 to 80 per cent of the patients who have been treated there," Melmed reports.

Of the 180 patients the staff has seen, some 15 to 20 per cent were referred afterwords to psychotherapists. After working with patients who felt threatened by psychological intervention, Melmed discovered that by using relaxation techniques, they strengthened their self-confidence enough to approach psychologists and psychiatrists.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

Israel beat Bulgaria

Post Sports Staff

A last-gasp victory over Bulgaria last night gave Israel a grand chance of making a quick return to the A Division of European basketball.

It took two throws from the foul line a bare two seconds from the final buzzer to send Israel to a 92-90 victory over the host nation in the four team B Division tourney currently being contested.

Haifa's Ari Rosenberg was the ever cool Israeli who shot the key baskets in the dying moments of a game which was crucial to decide which of the two countries would be promoted.

After losing on the opening day to Finland, Israel had to beat the Bulgarians to retain a chance of going through. Now they should defeat the highly unfancied Norwegians this evening while Bulgaria play against Finland. Points spread could decide the issue.

The women's national team has already gone one better by defeating Portugal 53-50 in the tourney being played in West Germany. Their victory ensures the jubilant women promotion to the European B section.

Investors negotiating

Auto racing for Ashkelon possible

By JONATHAN KARP

TEL AVIV. - Preliminary talks about establishing an Israeli Grand Prix automobile race are due to begin today in Ashkelon.

Robert Taylor, director of operations of Race Marketing Associates, Inc., a large U.S. race promotion company, arrived in Israel yesterday for a week of talks with government officials, potential sponsors and investors, in the hope of launching what would certainly be the country's most expensive sporting event ever.

Taylor is to have discussions with Ashkelon mayor Eli Dayan, who last month signed a letter of intent to discuss Race Marketing Associates' proposal.

Ashkelon is one a few cities which the promoters are considering for the event, Taylor told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

He said that the size and format of the event - which will feature three days of racing - will depend on local conditions and interest, and he added that his company was looking to sign a long-term, 10-year contract for the event.

The first Grand Prix would be planned for next December, he said, to coincide with Israel's 40th anniversary.

Race Marketing Associates has staged the St. Petersburg Grand Prix in Florida since 1985, and are the force behind the New Orleans *Grand Prix*, due to take place next month.

The events feature several racing categories, from "Formula" cars to pick-up trucks.

TENNIS

Indian jinxes local juniors

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. - India again got the better of Israel on the tennis court, when its leading under-18 junior Sucha Ali and New Zealander Brett Stevens on Sunday night defeated Boaz Merenstein and Raviv Weidenfeld 6-3, 7-5 in the boys' doubles final of the Canadian Open Junior Championships in Montreal.

The unseeded Israeli pair were unable too reproduce the form which had taken them to a shock semi-final triumph over top-seeded Russians Andrei Cherkasov and Vladimir Petrochenk. The final nail in their coffin came at 5-all in the second set, when Merenstein and Weidenfeld were put off their game after a disputed line-call on a crucial point was given against them.

U.S. OPEN

Krishnan, Woodforde surprise

NEW YORK (AFP) - Mark Woodforde of Australia and Ramesh Krishnan of India continued to spring the surprises of the US Open championships on sunday.

Woodforde became the only qualifier to reach the last 16 when he trounced Milan Srejber of Czechoslovakia 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

"I'm more happy than surprised. I didn't expect it to be that easy today," said Woodforde, ranked 134 in the world. "I've worked very hard for this and I don't want the whole thing to overwhelm me," said Woodforde, 21, who in eight tournaments this year had not advanced past the second round.

Unseeded Krishnan reached the fourth round for the second time in his career with a 6-3, 6-4, 6-3 win over unseeded American Johan Kriek.

"It is as well as I can play right now," said Krishnan, who was a quarter-finalist in 1981.

Woodforde made very short work of Srejber, beating last year's quarter-finalist in a scant 66 minutes. He lost just 14 points off his serve while breaking serve seven times. "I made him look pretty bad out there," said Woodforde.

Kriek, a semi-finalist in 1980, was responsible for making himself look very bad with an erratic and error strewn game in which he committed 38 unforced errors and 12 double faults. "I think I was doing something out there that was bothering him," said Krishnan, who beat Kriek in their last meeting two years ago in the Canadian Open. "I was trying to rush him. My plan was to keep the pressure on him all the way through," said Krishnan, ranked at 42 in the world.

Third seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden easily ousted Libor Pimek of Czechoslovakia 6-2, 6-0, 6-1 and his compatriot, second seeded Stefan Edberg beat Kelly Evernden of New Zealand 6, 6-1, 6-4.

There were no surprises in women's play as top seeded Steffi Graf, third seeded Chris Evert and fifth seeded Pam Shriver romped into the fourth round.

Between the three of them, they lost just seven games. Graf trounced Patricia Tarabini of Argentina 6-2, 6-0 in 38 minutes, Evert crushed the promising Soviet teenager Natalia Zvereva 6-0, 6-2, and Shriver beat Laura Golarsa of Italy 6-1, 6-2.

"I would like to have had a little more meat in a match," conceded Shriver, after the 42 minute stroll.

"It looks like it has been pretty predictable. Everybody expected is advancing," commented Evert, who needed 64 minutes for her victory. "I haven't been pressed, I haven't been in a pressure situation yet," added Evert, who has lost only three games this week.

For the second consecutive year, unseeded Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union reached the fourth round with a 6-1, 6-2, 6-2 rout of Diego Perez of Uruguay.

Seventh seeded Zina Garrison, who was sidelined with a foot injury during the French Open and Wimbledon this year, advanced with a 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (10-8) victory over Katerina Maleeva of Bulgaria.



BEGUILING.- Ramesh Krishnan dances like a butterfly but stings like a bee.

Mac is in hot water again

NEW YORK (AFP) - John McEnroe faces a suspension of two months and a fine of $10,000 after his outburst during his third round victory in the US Open on Saturday.

The announcement was made on Sunday by Ken Farrar, chief supervisor on the men's tour, after reviewing video tapes of the match. McEnroe does have the right of appeal against the decision, provided he does so within 10 days of the conclusion of the US Open on September 14. If the suspension is upheld, McEnroe's hopes of making the season's finale, the Masters in New York in December, will be severely hit.

McEnroe was fined $7,500 for his ranting and arguing with Australian umpire Richard Ings during his five-set win over Slobodan Zivojinovic on Saturday. Earlier in the tournament, McEnroe had been fined $350 for ball abuse.

Under the men's code of conduct rules, the second fine a player goes over the $7,500 fine limit within a 12-month period, he automatically faces the $10,000 and a two-month suspension. McEnroe passed the $7,500 limit in May for his behaviour at a tournament in Dusseldorf, West Germany, but Saturday's trouble was the first since that flare-up.

The breakdown of the fines from Saturday's match was 500 dollars for unsportsmanlike conduct, $5,000 for verbal abuse of the umpire and another $2,000 for further unSportsmanlike conduct. McEnroe was within one step of being defaulted from the match under the code of conduct penalty but he has the right to appeal against all the fines. "It was a terribly-officiated match and unfortunately I let it get to me," McEnroe said afterwards.

Other third round winners were 11th seed Lori McNeil of the U.S., No. 13 Sylvia Hanika of West Germany and No. 10 Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria.

Hana Mandlikova, the fourth seed from Czechoslovakia, drew a rare game penalty after hitting the scoreboard with her racket and lost in three sets to Claudia Kohde-Kilsch in the fourth round late last night.

At the same time, the women's and men's top seeds -- Ivan Lendl and Steffi Graf -- advanced to the quarterfinals. Lendl beat Anders Jarryd of Sweden 6-2, 7-6, 6-4, while Graf scored a 7-5, 6-2 victory over countrywoman Sylvia Hanika.

Playing in the relative obscurity of court 16, Kohde-Kilsch, from West Germany, beat Mandlikova 7-6, 6-4, 6-1. Mandlikova committed two code violations in the third set -- once for arguing a foot fault, the second for arguing a ball that went wide -- before she was assessed the game penalty. The penalty gave Kohde-Kilsch a 3-1 lead in the final set.

Hadlee and Rice do the impossible

LONDON (AP) - Overseas stars Richard Hadlee and Clive Rice led Nottinghamshire to one of the most unlikely victories in the history of the Natwest one-day cricket competition yesterday as Northamptonshire fell to a second successive last-over defeat in a Lord's final this season.

New Zealander Hadlee and South African Rice, who both retire from county cricket at the end of this season, bade a glorious farewell to the home of cricket by masterminding a remarkable three-wicket triumph to the rain-hit game with three wickets and three balls to spare.

Notts are also on course for the County championship and the Sunday league in what would be a unique treble.

But Hadlee and Rice changed all that.

Rice hit 63 before being caught by Geoff Cook off Richard Williams, while Hadlee smashed an unbeaten 70, including a mighty straight six in the last over which assured his county victory.

Hadlee, helped by a fine 35 from England wicketkeeper Bruce French, was at the wicket for just 92 minutes and faced 61 balls. He was later named man of the match.

"I said over the weekend that we were not in an impossible situation," Rice, the Notts captain said afterwards. "It's amazing how many runs you can get at the end. The scriptwriters could not have written it better."

"The other two are on and we are going to have a real go," said Rice after collecting the county's first ever one-day trophy.

Notts were 57 for 4, with just 29 overs remaining, when play resumed after lunch yesterday, rain having prevented any action in the morning.

Northamptonshire, beaten in the final of the Benson and Hedges Cup in July, had looked well on course to end the season on a high after scoring 227 for 3 on Saturday when the match was reduced to 50 overs a side because of the weather.

When John Birch was bowled by Alan Walker with the Notts total at 84, Northamptonshire became even stronger favorites.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

Real hit seven past Gijon

PARIS(AFP).- Hugo Sanchez and Real Madrid hit the headines with a seven goal win in Spain at the weekend while Barcelona suffered their first home defeat of the season.

Champions Real rapped out a seven goal reminder of renewed league ambitions against hapless Sporting Gijon, with Sanchez on target for a hat-trick in a comprehensive rout that bodes ill for title rivals Barcelona who got off to a false start in their own stadium with a 2-1 defeat by Sevilla.

With no action in France before tomorrow's international against the Soviet Union and the hostilities in Italy yet to commence, the European spotlight swung once more to West Germany, where Werder Bremen were again the team in form, making up for last season's 4-1 humiliation by Beyer Leverkusen with a 3-1 win which keeps them one point on top of a delicately balanced league table. But it was in Spain that the weekend's main drama unfolded with Madrid the stage and Sanchez the unqualified star of the show. The 7-0 win over Sporting propels Madrid to the top of the table after two games - Real won 4-0 last week in Cadiz.

Belgian first division results: Royal Antwerp 3, Lokeren 2; Courtrai 2, Sporting Charleroi 4; Racing Jet 0, FC Malines 2; La Gantoise 1, Waregem 3; Beveren 4, Beerschot 0; Anderlecht 2, RWD Molenbeek 0; Cercle Bruges 3, FC Liege 1.

Leading positons: Antwerp 9 points, Waregem 7, FC Bruges 7, FC Malines 7.

BASEBALL

If you wanted a pennant race

By BEN WALKER

NEW YORK (AP).– A month to go, and half the teams are still in a pennant race. Baseball, the way it oughta be, in the final month.

Will Detroit's hitting offset Toronto's pitching? Can San Francisco win for the first time since Mays and McCovey? Will Minnesota emerge from the mish-mash, and can the New York Mets repeat?

At the end of the weekend, 13 teams were within 6 games of first place. Almost makes up for last year when there wasn't a single race.

Not to worry this fall. A flurry of August trades, many at the very last minute, threw Don Baylor, Gene Garber, Johnny Ray, Mike Flanagan and other veterans into the scramble. Fans are already geared for the rush.

Busch Stadium in St. Louis is sold out for the final weekend of the season, when the Mets come to play the Cardinals.

"We're not worrying about what the Cardinals are doing," Dwight Gooden of the second-place Mets said. "We're just thinking about what we have to do."

Tiger Stadium will be packed on October 2-3-4 when Detroit close the regular season against American League East leaders Toronto.

"If we beat them, we'll probably win it," Detroit manager Sparky Anderson said. "If we don't, they will."

Detroit, with Alan Trammell (.324) and rookie Matt Nokes (26 homers in a platoon role) lead the majors in scoring and could become the first team since the 1953 Brooklyn Dodgers to score 900 runs. The Tigers have also added Doyle Alexander, who has won his first four decisions.

Toronto, with a rejuventated Dave Stieb (13-7) and bullpen aces Tom Henke (30 saves) and Mark Eichhorn (10-6), lead the AL in pitching. The Blue Jays, who obtained Flanagan from Baltimore on August 31, also have George Bell (.308, 42 home runs, 115 RBI).

The New York Yankees, runnersup in the past seasons, are trying to stay close. They have overcome injuries to Rickey Henderson and Willie Randolph, but may not be able to make up for shaky pitching (4.30 ERA) that might be helped by recently acquired Bill Gullickson.

Minnesota, trying to win their first AL West title since Harmon Killebrew led the team in 1970, have the best home record in baseball, yet spend the final week on the road, finishing with three games in Kansas City.

Kirby Puckett (.329), Kent Hrbek (32 home runs) and the newly added Baylor now lead the Twins, but can they repel always-tough Kansas City down the stretch? George Brett and the Royals have won six division championships in 11 years, and they got Garber to help save them. Minnesota's team ERA is 4.81, compared to Kansas City's 3.92.

Oakland, just three games behind Minnesota, acquired Rick Honeycutt and Storm Davis to bolster a starting rotation that has been Dave Stewart (18-9) and not much else. Mark McGwire has set a rookie record with 40 homers, and he and Jose Canseco each have 96 RBI. Reggie Jackson, almost certainly in his final season, has un-Reggie numbers (.289, 15 homers, 40 RBI). His "Mr. October" heroics are likely all used up.

California, the 1986 champions, got Ray to supplement an offence built around Wally Joyner (.289, 27 HR, 99 RBI). The Angels and manager Gene Mauch are still seeking their first World Series in a quarter-century.

The Giants could be on the brink of lengthening their National League West lead in the wake of Billy Hatcher's suspension for using a cork-filled bat. Hatcher led Houston at .311 and with 49 stolen bases, and the Astros will not be able to replace his leadoff spark.

San Francisco have not won the West since 1971. Will Clark (.300, 27 HR, 72 RBI) and Jeffrey Leonard (.286, 17 HR, 59 RBI) recently got into a clubhouse shoving match but have teamed to keep the Giants ahead. The additions of Rick Reuschel, Don Robinson, Kevin Mitchell, Craig Lefferts, Dave Henderson and Dave Dravecky in the second half also help.

(Reuschel needed just 87 pitches on Sunday for his third career two-hitter as the Giants beat the Philadelphia Phillies 4-1. He is 3-1 since coming to the Giants on August 21.)

Houston, 5½ games behind, have scored just 547 runs – 200 fewer than Detroit. Nolan Ryan, 5-14 despite a .291 ERA, and Mike Scott, only 14-10 with a 3.02 ERA, feel it most. The Astros have won eight of 13 against San Francisco this season, yet have only three left. Cincinnati, five games back, can hit but cannot pitch.

The Cardinals play three games against New York and three against Montreal at home in the last week. St. Louis are 6-6 against the Mets and 4-7 against the Expos.

St. Louis manager Whitey Herzog has a team built around Jack Clark (34 HR, 104 RBI, 133 walks) and speed (206 stolen bases).

The defending World Series Mets are 3½ behind and have injured pitchers Bob Ojeda, Rick Aguilera, Sid Fernandez and David Cone back. How quickly they become effective should determine whether they can catch St. Louis and try to become the first World Series winner to repeat since the 1977-78 Yankees.

Montreal manager Buck Rodgers has done an amazing job this year. The Expos lost Andre Dawson to free agency, were without Tim Raines for a month and had their pitching staff decimated by injures. Still, they've hung in all season and may be able to last another month. Raines (.329) and Tim Wallach (.309, 22 HR, 108 RBI) lead the offence with Tim Burke (7-0, 13 saves, 1.28 ERA) the major pitching surprise.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	82	54	.603	—
Detroit	81	54	.600	1
New York	77	59	.566	5
Milwaukee	74	62	.544	8½
Boston	64	71	.474	17½
Baltimore	62	74	.456	20
Cleveland	53	85	.384	30

WEST DIVISION

Minnesota	73	65	.529	—
Oakland	69	67	.507	3
Kansas City	67	70	.489	5½
California	67	70	.489	5½
Texas	64	72	.471	8
Seattle	63	73	.463	9
Chicago	58	78	.426	14

Sunday's games: Cleveland 3, Boston 1; California 3, New York 1; Milwaukee 6, Minnesota 0; Baltimore 7, Oakland 6; Texas 9, Detroit 3; Toronto 3, Seattle 2, 11 innings; Chicago 5, Kansas 4, 11 innings.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	81	54	.600	—
New York	78	58	.574	3½
Montreal	76	59	.563	5
Philadelphia	70	66	.515	11½
Chicago	68	67	.504	13
Pittsburgh	62	74	.456	19½

WEST DIVISION

San Francisco	74	63	.540	—
Houston	68	68	.500	5½
Cincinnati	68	69	.496	6
Atlanta	58	77	.430	15
Los Angeles	57	79	.419	16½
San Diego	55	81	.404	18½

Sunday's games: Pittsburgh 4, Houston 3; Montreal 5, Atlanta 2; San Francisco 4, Philadelphia 1; St. Louis 6, San Diego 4; Chicago 3, Cincinnati 1; Los Angeles 3, New York 2, 16 innings.

The 9.83 seconds that will linger forever

ROME (AFP) - Only two world records fell but the elite of world athletics produced a week of stunning achievements at the second world championships here. Canada's Jamaican-born Ben Johnson won the race of the year beating quadruple Olympic gold medallist Carl Lewis in the fastest 100 metres ever.

The powerful Johnson won in 9.83 seconds - slicing a tenth of a second off the previous best Calvin Smith of the United States set at altitude in 1983. It was the first time in 27 years the world record had left the United States and it might be some time before they recover it.

Ten minutes after Johnson's fabulous run, Stefka Kostadinova of Bulgaria, beaten only twice in two years, broke her own world record as she won the women's high jump by clearing 2.09m.

East Germany finished top of the medals table - thanks largely to the exploits of their women - winning 10 gold medals. Three relay wins on the last day hauled the United States into second place, with fewer medals than the Soviet Union, but more gold than the Soviets.

Silke Gladisch completed a sprint double but the much heralded Heike Dreschler had to be content with two silvers - in the 100m and the long jump - instead of the three golds that had been expected of her.

Only four women from outside the Eastern bloc won individual gold medals. Jackie Joyner-Kersee of the United States won two - the heptathlon and the long jump. Norway's Ingrid Kristiansen won the 10,000m. Portugal's Rosa Mota won the marathon and Britain's Fatima Whitbread beat javelin world record holder Petra Felke - just as she had done in last year's European Championships. Tatyana Samolyenko was the other woman to achieve a double, winning the 1,500m and 3,000m.

Lewis, for whom the pursuit of Bob Beamon's 19-year-old world long jump record is becoming something of an obsession, had to be satisfied with his 52nd long jump victory but his crushing defeat at the hands of Johnson will probably be more readily remembered.

Sergei Bubka, who has broken seven world records since winning his first world title at the age of 19, daily won the pole vault but the organizers, who had already made a mess of the men's 10,000m and women's marathon, ensured he did not break his eighth record.

The officials, whose arithmetic proved inadequate in the 10,000m, leading a handful of runners to stop a lap too early when they had a chance of a bronze medal, made another monumental gaffe. Just as Bubka was getting ready to run they chose that very moment to blare out a medal presentation trumpet fanfare. The concentration was gone and Bubka, white with anger, failed two attempts. The crowd jeered in sympathy.

African athletics is back with a vengeance. Douglas Wakihiru scored the biggest upset of the year when he won the men's marathon for Kenya's third gold medal following Paul Kipkoech's resounding 10,000m win and Billy Konchellah's victory at 800m. Konchellah, an asthma sufferer, gave a classy display of running.

Abdi Bile, Somalia's American college champion, won his country's first title in a major championship when he destroyed defending champion Steve Cram of Britain in the 1,500 metres. Cram gave up in the run-in and Spain's Jose-Luis Gonzales and Jim Spivey of the United States went past to take silver and bronze. The Briton finished a disconsolate eighth.



FASTEST OF ALL.- Ben Johnson (Reuter)

Olympic champion and world record holder Said Aouita of Morocco won the 5,000 metres with ease, Kenya's John Ngugi's challenge fading away in the last lap.

American Ed Moses needed to dip into his vast reserves of skill and experience to hang on to his 400m hurdles title, beating fellow American Danny Harris and West German Harald Schmid in one of the best races in the world this year.

Britain's John Regis should have learned from the double Olympic champion. He dipped for the line a metre too early and allowed Calvin Smith of the United States to retain his 200m title.

Greg Foster confirmed American sprinting strength with a big win in the 110m hurdles, leaving Britain's Jon Ridgeon and Colin Jackson to fight out the silver.

Francesco Panetta, known as the diesel turbo, brought the house down for a hometown win in the 3,000m steeplechase following his silver in the 10,000m. Thomas Schoeleibe, the quiet East German, outgunned favourites Innocent Egbunike of Nigeria and Butch Reynolds of the United States for a great 400m win.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL TV

8.00 Teletext **8.05** Keep Fit **8.15** School broadcasts **14.00** Teletext **14.05** Escape to Victory, starring Sylvester Stallone **16.00** Pretty Butterfly **16.25** Transformers **17.00** A New Evening – live magazine

ISRAEL TV

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

17.30 3, 4, 5½ **17.50** Alf **18.15** Children of the World **18.25** Language Corner – introduced by Avshalom Kor

ARABIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES

18.30 News roundup **18.32** Documentary: Antibiotics **19.30** News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at **20.00** with a news roundup **20.02** Are You Being Served? – British comedy series **20.30** Pop, featuring Stevie Wonder **21.00** Mabat Newsreel **21.40** *Second Look – magazine on matters of the moment* **22.20** The Last Frontier – the life of an American woman and her children in Australia, starring Linda Evans. **23.05** Easy Street – American comedy series **23.30** News

ISRAEL TV CHANNEL 2

19.00 Children's Problems **19.30** Demjanjuk Trial Roundup **20.00** Entertainment programme with Meni Pe'er **21.00** Pop 2

JORDAN TV (unofficial)

17.30 Cartoons **18.00** French Hour **19.30** News in Hebrew **20.00** News in Arabic **20.30** Double Trouble **21.10** O'Hara **22.00** News in English **22.20** Mandela (part 2) **23.10** Open All Hours

MIDDLE EAST TV

13.30 Another Life **14.00** 700 Club **14.30** Shape-Up **15.00** Afternoon Movie: Something So Right **16.30** Muppet Babies **17.00** Flying House **17.30** Fraggle Rock **18.00** Star Trek **19.00** News **20.00** The A-Team **21.00** MacGyver **22.00** Airwolf **23.00** 700 Club **23.30** Another Life

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC

6.01 Morning Melodies **7.09** Chopin: 6 Mazurkas (Horowitz); Dowland: Lacrymosa and Fantasy; Charpentier: "Mors Saulis et Jonathae", oratorio (Musica Polyphonica/Devos); Haydn: Concerto for Cello; Stravinsky, "Dumbarton Oaks" (Intercontemporain/Boulez) **9.00** Stravinsky: Scherzo Fantastique (Montreal/Dutoit); Schubert: "Wanderer Fantasy" (Brendel); Beethoven: Trio Op. 97, "Archduke"; Mahler: Cantatas; Berlioz: Symphonie funebre et triomphale (London/Davis) **12.00** Borodin Trio – Shostakovich: Piano Quintet Op. 57; Prokofiev: Overture on Hebrew Themes **13.05** Bizet: Symphony in C (Suisse Romande/Ansermet); Saint-Saens: Violin Concerto No. 1 (Stern, Paris/Barenboim); Berlioz: "Harold in Italy" (London/Davis) **15.00** Young Music **16.00** Liszt: Hungarian Fantasy for Piano and Orchestra (Saltzman, JSO); Elgar: Violin Concerto (Menuhin, New Philharmonia/Boulez); Schubert: Symphony No. 8, "Unfinished" (Berlin/Maazel) **17.30** Baroque Songs in Europe (Von Egmond/Leonhardt) **18.00** From the Record Shelf **19.00** Excerpts from Operas by Mozart **20.05** Musical Medley **20.30** Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Myung-Whun Chung with Yefim Bronfman, piano – Bartok: Dance Suite; Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 1; Mussorgsky: Pictures at an Exhibition **22.30** Jazz Classics **23.00** Beethoven: Sonatas for Cello and Piano, Trios

RADIO 1st

6.03 Programmes for Olim **7.30** Programme in Easy Hebrew **8.05** Compass **8.27** Demjanuk trial **13.05** Hebrew songs **13.30** News in French **13.45** News in English **14.06** Children's programmes **15.27** Everyman's University **15.57** Demjanjuk trial **19.05** The *Mishna* Portion for today **19.20** Bible Reading **19.30** Programmes for Olim **22.05** Two Together

RADIO 2nd

6.04 Editorial Review **6.10** Gymnastics **6.30** News roundup **6.52** Green Light – drivers' corner **7.00** This Morning – news magazine **8.05** Making an issue **9.05** Morning Star – The Beach Boys **10.05** All Shades of the Network **12.10** O.K. on Two **13.00** Midday – news commentary, music **14.06** Arts and Culture magazine **14.30** Humour **15.05** Magic Moments **16.05** Economics Magazine **17.05** *Songs and Homework* **18.06** Health and Medicine Magazine **18.45** Sports **19.00** Today – radio newsreel **19.35** New World – environment magazine **20.05** Cantorial Requests **22.05** Hebrew songs **00.15** Songs for the End of the Day

ARMY

6.05 Morning Sounds **6.30** Open Your Eyes – songs, information **7.07** "707" **8.00** Good Morning Israel **10.05** Open House **11.05** Right Now **13.05** Hebrew hits **14.05** Daily sounds **15.05** Festival songs **16.05** 841 Travels North **16.15** Four in the Afternoon **17.00** Evening Newsreel **18.05** Economics Magazine **19.05** Hebrew songs **20.05** Zionism **21.00** Mabat – TV newsreel **21.30** No Quiet Night **22.05** Popular songs **23.05** The 24th Hour **00.05** Night Birds – songs, chat

ARMY TWO

19.05 Radio Radio **20.05** Information, regards and radio games **22.05** Popular songs **23.05** All That Jazz

CINEMA PERFORMANCES

JERUSALEM

Beit Agron: Pete's Dragon (Walt Disney) 4:30; And Now For Something Completely Different (Monty Python) 6.45; Mad Max Beyond Thunderdome 8:30; Rumble Fish 10:15; Little Shop of Horrors, midnight; **Eden:** American Ninja III, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **Edison:** Assassination 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **Hebrew Cinema Empire:** closed *due to renovations*; **Jerusalem Theatre:** Decline of the American Empire & Rouge Baiser 7:15, 9:30; **Kfir:** Secret of My Success 7:15, 9:30; **Mitchell:** Man in Love 7:15, 9:30; **Orgil:** Angel Heart 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Orion Or 1:** Don't Give a Damn 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; **Orion Or 2:** Making Mr. Right 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; **Orion Or 3:** Manniequin 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; Never Say Never Again 11:15 p.m.; **Orion Or 4:** American Anthem 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; Mask 11:15 p.m.; **Orion Or 5:** Photo Roman 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; Ziggy Stardust 11:15 p.m.; **Oron:** Outrageous Fortune 7:15, 9:15 p.m.; King Kong II 4:30; **Ron:** Late Summer Blues 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **Semadar:** Radio Days 7, 9:15.

TEL AVIV

Beit Liessin: Talking Heads, Stop Making Sense 11:15; **Ben Yehuda:** Hanoi Hilton 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Beth Hazafonoth:** A Letter to Mother 7; **Chen 1:** Outrageous Fortune 5:40, 7:55, 9:55; **Chen 2:** Angel Heart 5:35, 7:35, 9:50; **Chen 3:** Stand By Me 5:30, 7:40, 9:55; **Chen 4:** Police Academy IV, 11, 2, 5:40, 7:40, 9:55; **Chen 5:** Lethal Weapon 11, 2, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50; **Cinema One:** The Living Daylights 5, 7:15, 9:40; **Cinema Two:** Children of a Lesser God 5, 7:15, 9:40; **Dekel:** Black Widow 7:15, 9:30; **Dizengoff 1:** The Name of the Rose 11, 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:45; **Dizengoff 2:** Un Homme Amoureux 11, 1, 3, 5, 7:20, 9:45; **Dizengoff 3:** Personal Services 7:30, 9:45; Les Fugitifs 11, 1, 3, 5; **Drive-in:** Delta Force 7:30, 9:45; **Esther:** Let's Get Harry 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Gat:** Late Summer Blues 5, 7:30, 9:45; **New Gordon:** Kangaroo 5, 7:45, 9:45; **Hakolnoa ZOA House:** Snail 5, 7:45, 9:45 (exc. Wed.); **Hod:** American Ninja III, 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Institut Francais:** Marius 7:30; **Israel Cinematheque:** Applause 7:15; Water/Ganges 9; **Lev 1:** Down By Law & Coffee and Cigarettes (short film) 2, 5, 7:50, 10; **Lev 2:** Manner 2, 5, 8, 10; **Lev 3:** Radio Days 2, 5, 8, 10; **Lev 4:** Clockwise 2, 5, 8, 10; **Limor Hanehudash:** Rebel 5, 7:30, 9:30; 9½ Weeks, midnight; Navigator 4; **Moadim:** Crocodile Dundee 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Oriy:** Flodder 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Paris:** Labyrinth 12, 2, 4, 7:15, 9:30; **Peer:** Don't Give a Damn 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Shahaf:** Secret of My Success 5, 7:15, 9:40; **Sivan:** Little Shop of Horrors 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Tamuz:** Betty Blue 7:15, 9:40; **Tchelet:** The Shop Around the Corner 5:30, 7:40, 9:50; **Tel Aviv:** Assassination 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Death of a Salesman 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Tel Aviv Museum – Open Air Cinema:** Home of the Brave 9 p.m.; **Zafon:** Jean de Florette 4:30, 7, 9:30.

HAIFA

Amphitheatre: American Anthem 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Atzmon 1:** American Ninja III, 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Atzmon 2:** Man In Love 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Atzmon 3:** Children of a Lesser God 4:15, 6:45, 9:10; **Chen Hanehudash:** The Shop Around the Corner 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Keren Or Hanehudash:** Don't Give a Damn 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; **Orah:** Making Mr. Right 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Oriy:** Outrageous Fortune 7, 9:15; **Peer:** Black Widow 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Rav-Gat 1:** Stand By Me 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Rav-Gat 2:** Late Summer Blues 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Ron:** Secret of my Success 4:30, 7, 9; **Shavit:** Jean de Florette 7, 9:30.

RAMAT GAN

Armon: Outrageous Fortune 7:30, 9:45; **Lilyn:** Don't Give a Damn 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Oasis:** Angel Heart 7:30, 9:40; **Ordan:** American Ninja III, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Rav-Gan 1:** Late Summer Blues 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Rav-Gan 2:** Round Midnight 4:30, 7:20, 9:50; **Rav-Gan 3:** Stand By Me 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Rav-Gan 4:** Crocodile Dundee 5, 7:30, 9:45

HERZLIYA

Dan Accadia: The Living Daylights 7:15, 9:45; **Daniel Hotel:** The Name of the Rose 7, 9:30; **David:** Don't Give a Damn 7:15, 9:30; **Hechal:** Hanoi Hilton 7:15, 9:30; **New Tiferet:** Violets are Blue 7:30, 9:30.

HOLON

Armon Hanehudash: Don't Give a Damn 7:30, 9:30; Zwischen Zeit und Ewigkeit (for pensioners) 4:30; **Migdal:** Late Summer Blues 7:30, 9:30; **Savoy:** American Ninja III, 5, 7:30, 9:30; Hansel and Gretel 5.

BAT YAM

Atzmaut: American Ninja III, 5, 7:30, 9:30.

GIVATAYIM

Hadar: Secret of My Success 5, 7:15, 9:30.

RAMAT HASHARON

Kochav: Playing for Keeps 7; Round Midnight 9:30 p.m; Robinson Crusoe 4:45.

PETAH TIKVA

G.G. Hechal 1: Flodder 5, 7:30, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 2:** Secret of My Success 5, 7:15, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 3:** The Name of the Rose 7, 9:30; Hansel and Gretel 5.

RISHON LEZION

G.G. Ron 1: Flodder 5, 7:30, 9:30; **G.G. Ron 2:** Secret of My Success 5, 7:15, 9:30.

KFAR SAVA

Beit Beri Cinema-Theatre: The Big Time 8, 10.

NETANYA

Dor – Hechal Tarbut: *Crocodile Dundee* 7:30, 9:30.

KIRYAT ONO

Community Centre: Children of a Lesser God 8.

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 9.90 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 197.80 per line, including VAT, per month. Rates calculated according to regular newspaper column width.

JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Special Exhibit: The Priestly Benediction on Silver Scrolls **Exhibitions:** Painting in the Mediterranean Light, incl. Renoir, Cezanne, Matisse, Picasso ◊ 3500 Years of Chinese Art ◊ Mexican Textiles ◊ Tradition and Revolution: The Jewish Renaissance in Russian Avant-Garde Art ◊ Boris Aronson (1898-1980), Kiev to New York – stage designs, sculpture, collages ◊ Clegg and Guttman: Works 1986-7, photographs ◊ Islamic Jewelry 8th cent. to the present ◊ Edomite Shrine discoveries from Qitmit, Negev ◊ News in Antiquities '87 ◊ Permanent Archeology, Heritage and Ethnic Art Exhibitions; Shrine of the Book (Dead Sea Scrolls). ISRAEL MUSEUM VISITING HOURS: 4-10. Guided tours (English): Shrine of the Book, 3. The Museum, 4:30 ◊ Story Hour (Hebrew) 4:30 ◊ Gallery Talks: Painting in the Mediterranean Light, 5. Wondrous India, 7. ◊ Chinese Ceramics, Part 1 of slide lecture, 8:30.

Rockefeller (Archeology) Museum: Crusader Art ◊ Animals in Ancient Art. Open 10-5.

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-1; 3:30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eves 10-1. Holidays: check with Museum. 2 Hapalmah St., Tel. 661291/2. Bus No. 15.

SKIRBALL MUSEUM of Biblical Archeology of the Hebrew Union College, 13 King David Street. Tel. 203333. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-4, Fri., Sat. and Hol. 10-2.

Conducted Tours

HADASSAH HOSPITAL. Ein Kerem. Chagall Windows – synagogue open 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Tours, Sun.-Thurs., hourly, on the half hour: 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Fri. open 9:00 a.m.-12:45 p.m. Tours, hourly on the half hour: 9:30-11:30 a.m. Entrance fee. **Half-day tours of the institutes:** Sun., Tue., Thur. Details: 02-416333, 446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY

English tours daily Sunday through Thursday: 1. Mount Scopus, 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Administration Building. Buses 9, 26, 4a, 26 & 23 to the first underground stop. 2.

With Hungary, trade ties preceding political thaw

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. – Israel is on the verge of bending government policy in an effort to encourage commercial contacts with Hungary, a well-placed trade official in the private sector says.

The official, who asked not to be named, noted that current policy requires a trade balance between the nations. To achieve that end, the Ministry of Trade and Industry doles out import licences based on evidence that an export deal with Hungary for a comparable amount is imminent.

But as commercial and political contacts have accelerated in recent months, the ministry has shown signs of relaxing its stance, the official says, allowing import licences even to businessmen who can't guarantee an impending export.

The goal remains to keep bilateral trade in balance, he says, but now the government will pursue that end by monitoring commerce over a longer term.

That concession by the Israel government is just another step in a delicate *pas de deux* between two countries flirting with the possibility of expanding economic contacts and re-establishing political links severed after the Six-Day War.

Their fragile relationship was jarred last week when an Israeli official publicly declared that a Hungarian official told him of plans for the two nations to open interest sections. The Hungarian foreign ministry hurriedly denied any such intention.

Even before Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev ushered in the era of *glasnost*, the Hungarian economy was known as perhaps the most free-wheeling in Eastern Europe. Still, the Israeli trade official says Hungarian businessmen remain extremely sensitive to gestures from the political echelon.

"Hungarian businessmen look from side to side," he said. "If nothing happens, they go another step. Nobody really knows what the politics are. There is no situation where a leader says, 'Go do business with Israel.' If a politician visits Israel, they make a step. If there's something anti-Israel in the newspaper, they go back a step."

Israel's major incentive for improving ties with Hungary would be to break its political isolation. Budapest, meanwhile, clearly covets Israeli technology, particularly in agriculture and medicine. A visit by Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-Oz two months ago helped whet Hungary's appetite for Israeli agricultural systems.

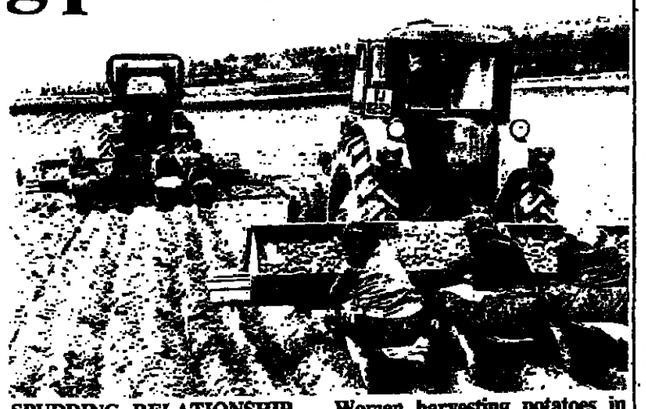
"They check out every possibility of buying goods," the trade official says, "especially agricultural machinery. The delivery of irrigation systems was linked to the trip of Katz-Oz."

Israel, meanwhile, is examining imports of Hungarian grain, as well as chemicals and other raw materials. A special variety of Hungarian mini-potatoes also has aroused some interest in Israel.

Before the recent flurry of activity, commercial ties were weak. Last year bilateral trade amounted to about $8 million in each direction.

A further hinderance to increased bilateral trade has been Hungary's lack of hard currency reserves. This has necessitated that the countries conclude many deals through barter, which sometimes can prove unwieldly.

Koortrade Ltd., which had a presence in Hungary even before the recent thaw, conducts business there through its office in Austria. The Hamashbir Coop currently exports agricultural equipment from a kibbutz to Hungary.



SPUDDING RELATIONSHIP. – Women harvesting potatoes in Hungary. Among the agricultural products of interest to Israel are a miniature variety developed by the Hungarians. (UPI)

Discount rise fails to aid dollar

LONDON (Reuter). – The dollar languished in currency markets yesterday just under 1.80 Deutschmarks, despite Friday's rise in U.S. interest rates.

Higher interest rates, by making dollar holdings more attractive, might have been expected to create demand for the U.S. currency and reverse its recent slide in value. But worries about the huge trade deficit of the U.S. make dealers wary of the dollar.

"Basically at the moment people are saying, so what?" said a London dealer of Friday's rise from 5.5 to 6 per cent in the U.S. Federal Reserve's key discount rate. A Tokyo dealer called it "a half measure."

The dollar in London failed to get back above 1.8 marks, seen in the market as a symbolic threshold. At Europe's midday it fetched 1.7935 marks and 141.75 yen after closing in New York on Friday at 1.7975 and 141.97. A Frankfurt midday fixing at 1.7935 marks was the lowest since June 10.

Trading, however, was subdued. U.S. markets are closed for the Labour Day holiday while traders await the next U.S. trade figures, those for July, which are due this Friday.

Some central bankers attending a meeting in Basle of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) were more sanguine on prospects for a stable dollar than most currency dealers.

New Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan was seeing fellow central bank chiefs from Japan, West Germany and other leading industrial nations informally in Basle on Monday, and markets are watching Basle for policy clues.

"Operators are also reluctant to take large positions ahead of the meeting, because they are unsure what kind of comments will come out," a dealer at a U.S. bank in Tokyo said.

AVIATION BRIEFS/ Jonathan Karp

Disc jockey telling flyers to fasten belts

Israelis yearning for a familiar voice to tell them how to put on their seatbelts can now take their cues from radio announcer Gidon Hod. British Airways is featuring Hod for in-flight Hebrew announcements on its Tel Aviv-London route. The airline has also sought Hebrew-speaking stewardesses for the route as part of their efforts to woo Israeli passengers, Ernest Flamini, British Airways Israel area manager, said.

While British is beefing up its services, it is also expanding its fleet. The airline recently announced that it has ordered 11 Boeing 767-300 medium to long-range airliners, due to be delivered at the end of 1989. They have chosen the same British-built Rolls Royce engines with which their Boeing 747-400s will be equipped.

AUSTRIAN AIRLINES recorded a 50 per cent increase in traffic along its Tel Aviv-Vienna route during the first eight months of the year, carrying 34,784 passengers, compared with 23,239 during the same period last year.

The main reason for the growth, according to Israel Manager Eli Messer, was the increase in Israeli tourists who flew to Vienna and then continued on to Hungary and Yugoslavia.

In other matters, Austrian Airlines has named New York and Tokyo as its first two long-distance destinations. The airline plans to start the service in April 1989, with five to six nonstop flights per week to New York and two flights per week from Vienna to Tokyo.

A TOKYO EXPRESS route is be offered, starting this month, by Sandinavian Airlines Service (SAS). The route isn't direct – flights leave Tel Aviv for Copenhagen, from where they go on to Japan – but it is relatively fast. The flight leaves Ben-Gurion every Tuesday, departing at 10:15 a.m., and arrives in Tokyo the next morning at 9:10. SAS has arranged its timetable so that the layover in Copenhagen is only one hour and 45 minutes. Total flying time: just over 15 hours.

KLM's WINTER SEASON begins October 25, with an added flight between Tel Aviv and Amsterdam. In past winters, KLM operated only four flights a week, but as a result of increased demand along the route, management decided to add a fifth, according to Fred Bevers, the Dutch airline's general manager for Israel.

BANKING ON IT / Pinhas Landau

The cost of cost accounting

Last week's column looked at the recent huge rises in some bank charges, especially in the field of foreign currency. If you thought that was bad, or merely sad, this week will go one better: No relief is in sight, and the chances are that things will be worse in due course. There is one snippet of good news, and one false comfort – beyond that, the message is grim.

Since some people don't like to hear or read bad news, let's start with whatever positive tidings we have, and then they can switch off.

Referring to cash deposits in foreign currency accounts, we noted that Israel Discount Bank was the worst of the big three, because it charges "differentials," meaning the difference between the rates at which the bank buys cash and that at which it buys cheques, even for deposits to one's own account. Strictly speaking, this is true, and that is what the bank's own table of commissions and charges states. But it turns out to be only a bluff.

The head of Discount's international department, Isaac Barisaac, showed this reporter the internal circular that accompanied the publication of the official, and updated, charged table. In this document, dated June 30, Discount branches are instructed *not* to charge differentials on cash deposited for three months or longer. Why, you may ask, do they say they will charge, and then secretly tell their staff to ignore what they say? Very simple. "Who knows when the Bank of Israel will let us raise charges again? Better to have these things on the books, with formal approval, and not to use them until we need them, than to need them and then find we haven't got them." In other words, welcome to Israel.

So much for the good news. Beyond this, none of the banks have any meaningful consolation for their hard-pressed customers. They are vaguely aware that costs have gone up for the customer, but what they see mainly is that their own situation has improved somewhat as a result. The only useful service that this column can do in these circumstances, is to try and explain to irate customers, of whom this reporter is one, why it is that this situation has come about, and to what minor extent it is not entirely hopeless:

The idea of levelling hefty charges is a new fad in world banking, which has spread to Israel as well. The root cause is that the banks, having lost fortunes in doing the business they are supposed to make their money in, namely lending their depositor's funds to borrowers who will repay it with interest, have cast desperately around for other sources of income.

At the same time, banking lost its special aura and became just another business as a consequence of deregulation. The result has been that the accountants have taken over. The introduction of cost accounting has meant that every banking transaction has been put under a microscope to see how much it cost and what good it brought. Many activities were found to be lacking justification, in the framework of this cold calculating approach, and they we dropped.

Others, including many straightforward, labour intensive operations, have to be continued, because they are services that banks must provide, often by law. To these the approach has been. "Well, if we must provide the service we will, but by golly someone's going to carry the cost."

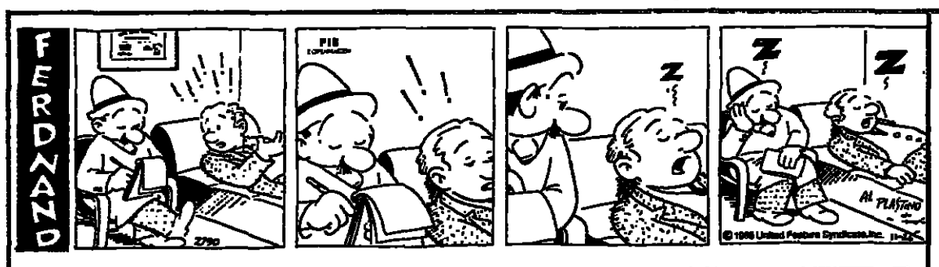
The American banks that invented this system, such as Bankers Trust, took it to amazing extremes – as Americans so often do. Bankers Trust stopped doing almost any business with the general public, because it decided it wasn't worthwhile.

The plague of cost-accounting spread quickly, and the Bank of Israel has helped spread it. In all the banks, economists beaver away trying to work out how many minutes of whose time are spent in every aspect of each activity, so that they can cost them properly. Would you believe, for instance, that for your bank to sell you a banker's draft in foreign currency costs it $20.50? You probably wouldn't and you certainly shouldn't – even the banks themselves take the numbers with a pinch of salt. But they figure that, even with a margin of error, the old tariff of $1 is really equivalent to giving things away.

To that extent, one has to agree. It is pretty obvious that the work involved in preparing a banker's draft is worth more than $1. Therefore, Leumi and Discount, who charge $6-7 as a minumum for this item, feel they are doing no wrong. Bank Hapoalim, which only takes $2.50 for small drafts up to $50, knows it is causing itself heavier losses, but likes the feeling of righteousness, and good PR vibes, that being cheaper provide. Each bank has to choose to what extent it can allow itself to subsidise the provision of loss-making services to small customers, and that is basically what the recent rises have been about. Overall, they can't afford to be generous: here and there, they make a gesture.

There are two measures of consolation, neither of which are much use. One is to realize that each time you convert a foreign-currency cheque or deposit cash, the bank is losing more on it than you are. The other is to accept that, even after the latest rises, most simple banking charges (including deposit, withdrawal and other charges, such as bounced cheques) are much cheaper in Israel than most other countries.

The only chink of real hope we discovered is to work out a special deal with your bank. As a small customer, your chances in this regard are negligible. The only way would seem to be under the aegis of a big customer – or by many small customers banding together into a big one. Employees using their firm's clout, perhaps through their works committee, is one method, while organizations like the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel are another. Success is uncertain, but in today's competitive environment, banks might be susceptible to this kind of pressure. Good luck. *(Second of two parts.)*



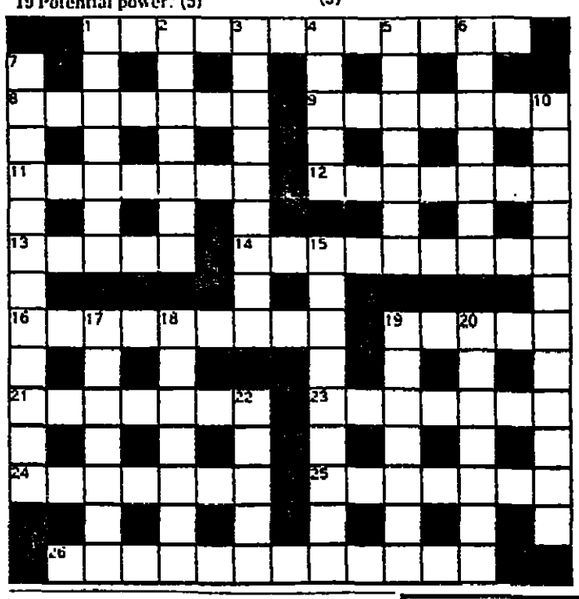
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

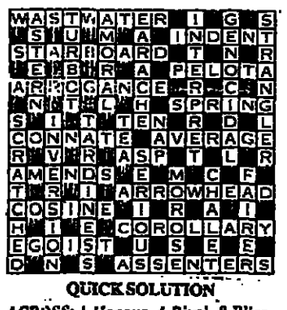
1 The shop a curé managed close by the cathedral (7-5)
8 Many an aquatic bird is light (7)
9 Making a lofty point over the church (7)
11 He'll see creator of gamesmanship (7)
12 Pen article for example backing a seaside resort (7)
13 *In pain, terrible pain, so put down* (5)
14 Leaving note, rides off (9)
16 One must be in the money before giving personal support (9)
19 Potential power? (5)
21 Scuff in the home that's most spick-and-span (7)
23 A stylish performer may well give his partner a lift (7)
24 Fish for the photographer (7)
25 Possibly train as a mechanic (7)
26 This should ensure capital growth (4-8)

DOWN

1 Associate of opposing group (7)
2 The guy assisting a superior (7)
3 Not upset over game in town (9)
4 Sprays of beautiful flowers (5)
5 Love to write a tune out-of-doors (4,3)
6 Singers from Spain—or they may be (7)
7 Musicians doing a stretch? (7,5)
10 Rounded stones of some value (8,4)
15 Firm dates arranged quickly (9)
17 Desert a scholar holding a little beast up (7)
18 The person enjoying a peaceful retirement (7)
19 He advises getting the car round in reverse (7)
20 A man like Uriah Heep agrees to change, right? (7)
22 Very short tin-opener—Irish! (5)

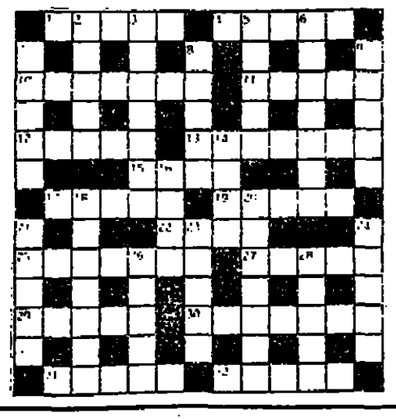


Yesterday's Solution



QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Honour, 4 Rival, 8 Bliss, 9 Hearten, 10 Rooster, 11 Flee, 12 End, 14 Real, 15 Each, 18 Eat, 21 Bear, 23 Railing, 25 Applaud, 26 Awake, 27 Enemy, 28 Recess. DOWN: 1 Hobart, 2 Noisome, 3 Unsettle, 4 Road, 5 Vital, 6 Linger, 7 Share, 13 Delicate, 16 Climate, 17 Ablaze, 19 Trade, 20 Egress, 22 Ample, 24 Baby.



QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Rule
4 Pigeon-houses
10 Acute
11 Drive
12 Freight
13 Babywear
15 Protracted.
17 Spotless
19 Lift
22 Masticate
25 Windpipe
27 Rub out
29 Niggard
30 Feeling
31 Below
32 Cut

DOWN

2 Go in
3 Venetian boat
5 Antipathy
6 High-speed
7 Nip
8 Pine
9 Near
14 Monster
16 Formerly
18 Connection
20 Frightening
21 Impress
23 Nut-tree
24 Intended
26 Multitude
28 Nimble

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Jerusalem: Ramot Alon, Ramot commercial centre, 861071, Balsam, Salah e-Din, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Hakirya, 19 Ibn Gabirol, 204650; Kupat Holim Clalit, 7 Amsterdam, 232383.
Ra'anana-Kfar Sava: No details available.
Netanya: Porat, 76 Petah Tikva, 340967.
Krayot area: Kupat Holim Herman, Simtat Modi'in, 715136.
Haifa: Pevsner, 27 Pevsner, 664073.

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Magen David Adom

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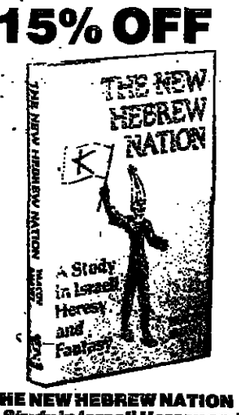
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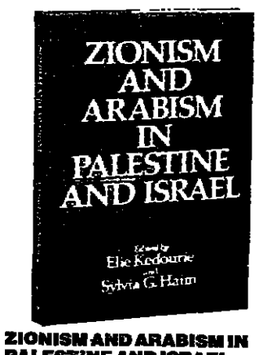
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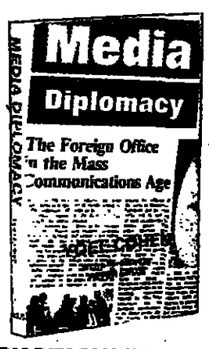
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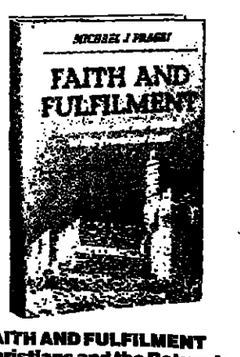
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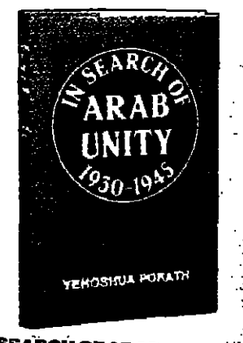
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Mizrahi plans forward contracts

By PINHAS LANDAU

United Mizrahi Bank yesterday announced the launching of Israel's first formally traded forward contract.

If Mizrahi's experiment is successful, financial experts said there would be a rapid and fundamental change in many aspects of business behaviour in the Israeli economy.

The problem of risk, which has underlain much of the historic nervousness of the Israeli financial markets and prompted frequent switches between different types of financial assets, will be solved to a large extent if forward and future contract markets develop.

From the perspective of capital market liberalization, the Bank of Israel's approval of Mizrahi's move represents a sharp turnaround. An attempt by Mizrahi to launch a similar product three years ago was rejected by then-governor Moshe Mandelbaum at the behest of the former manager of the bank's monetary department, Victor Medina.

In the wake of Medina's resignation three months ago, Mizrahi tried again, and found the central bank better-disposed towards the idea of forwards. The bank's previous opposition, which had stemmed from the threat that forward dealings could pose to the kind of monetary policy Medina espoused, has become irrelevant since the criteria governing monetary policy have changed.

David Blumberg, the author of the "Atidit" foward contract and the head of Mizrahi's international division, said the price of the contract would be determined by the difference between the rate of interest on dollar loans in Israel and the rate of interest on shekel loans. The principle underlying all forward contracts is to bridge, or arbitrage, between varying rates of interest in two markets.

This differential between dollar and shekel loans would fix the basic value of the contract, but in addition, the degree of expectation over a possible future devaluation would cause this basic price to fluctuate, Blumberg said.

Mizrahi's plan is to create a market for its customers – and possibly for those of other banks, if they were interested – in this contract.

In the first stage, Mizrahi will hold a once-weekly trading session, at which all the orders received, previously held sealed, would be brought together and matched. Orders will be taken for amounts between $5,000 and $250,000.

The customer will have to put up margin to the tune of 15 per cent of the value of his order. This margin can take the form of, among other things, existing deposits, savings schemes and securities. On the basis of his margin, the customer will be able to take a position for a sum much larger than the amount he has committed. For instance, $15,000 will be sufficient to buy or sell a contract of $100,000.

In order to ensure that the price-fixing mechanism that Mizrahi is establishing works fairly and obtains maximum credibility, Mizrahi has formed an advisory committee of four outside experts, to oversee the planning and implementation of the whole scheme.

These are Prof. Amir Barnea of Tel Aviv University and Prof. Dan Galai of the Hebrew University, both leading academic authorities on the capital markets; Boaz Barack, who heads one of Israel's main consultancies on international and corporate finance; and Yitzhak Rotman, chairman of the Chamber of Accountants.

Barnea and Barak, who were present at yesterday's press conference, spoke very warmly yesterday of the "courage" shown by Mizrahi in taking the plunge and going ahead with the first serious forward contract to be marketed in Israel. Both were openly excited at the enormous vistas opening up in the Israeli economy if risk instruments come to be as accepted here as they have been in other countries.

If Mizrahi's initiative finds a response among the public, other contracts from both it and other banks will almost certainly quickly follow. Prior to this move, the only forward contract available has been from Bank Leumi, which offers no price-fixing mechanism but works on an *ad hoc* basis, trying to match individual orders or taking a position itself against the customer's order.

Mizrahi has promised to refrain from taking positions itself, except as necessary in the interest of making an orderly market.

Unions split on Treasury wage offer

The public-sector wage negotiations yesterday failed to get off the ground because of internal divisions within the Histadrut prompted by the Treasury's offer Sunday night of a 5 per cent across-the-board wage increase to be divided as the unions see fit.

Union leaders spent all day in discussions aimed at finding a common position on the Treasury offer, but a formula eluded them. The Civil Servant union announced in the afternoon that they were leaving the talks because it was impossible to reach a common basis from which to conduct negotiations.

A 5 per cent increase is acceptable to the "professional" unions, such as the engineers and the academics, but the Civil Servants and Clerks unions claim such a rise would be meaningless for their members, who earn between NIS 500 and NIS 700 a month. They want a wage rise measured in shekels rather than in percentages.

Despite the feuding, Histadrut trade union department head Haim Haberfeld said last night he was still optimistic a collective wage agreement acceptable to the majority of the unions could be found in the next few days. He said both the Histadrut and Treasury would examine some new ideas today before union leaders meet among themselves again at 6 p.m.

Observers said that if the current impasse continues because of internal trade union problems, Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar could decide to intervene and try to impose a compromise.

Workers may get help in acquiring Rom Carmel

By JEFF BLACK and YOEL DAR
For The Jerusalem Post

Workers at strife-torn Rom Carmel Industries yesterday won a tentative green light to acquire the plant through the joint Histadrut-government fund for aiding employee takeovers.

The fund's board met yesterday in Jerusalem and agreed to present the acquisition plan to Rom Carmel's parent company, Urdan Industries Ltd. However, the Histadrut will take no final action until it has seen a report on the company's financial condition, prepared by an accountant appointed by Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon.

The committee has also called on Urdan's parent company, Clal Industries Ltd., to refrain from liquidating Rom Carmel until the fund made its final decision.

Meanwhile, sources told *The Jerusalem Post* that the Rom Carmel works committee rejected Urdan's proposal to pay the plant's 119 dismissed workers the ordinary compensation due them, amounting to one month's salary for each year of employment. The works committee termed the proposal "laughable" and demanded as much as twice that amount to enable the workers to find another job.

A meeting of the local labour council in Haifa yesterday backed workers' compensation claims.

During the meeting between management and the works committee, workers gathered in the plant courtyard and threatened to resume their struggle if Urdan refused to meet their demands. The employees had occupied the building for more than two weeks last month, before leaving under a court order.

Rafael staff hit IAI protest

Jerusalem Post Staff

HAIFA. – Researchers at Rafael, the arms development authority, yesterday lashed out at Israel Aircraft Industries workers for taking the law into their own hands in protesting the cancellation of the Lavi jet fighter project.

At a press conference yesterday, the researchers sharply criticized the methods and right of IAI workers to protest the cabinet decision taken last Sunday.

"We have not prepared any plan to take to the street and burn tyres," the chairman of Rafael's research staff commitee said, asking not to be identified by name. "We are convinced that the government has the right to scrap the Lavi project and its decision is reasonable."

He expressed concern that the Defence Ministry would bow to political and public pressure and transfer research projects now being conducted at Rafael to IAI in a bid to keep layoffs at IAI to a minimum. He said he based his suspicion on the fact that Rafael's director-general had informed a day after the cabinet's Lavi vote of plans to dismiss 1,000 Rafael employees soon.

"If management carries out its plan, the number of Rafael employees will have been cut 20 per cent in a two-year period," the chairman said.

IAI workers, who live in the centre of the country, would have an easier time finding alternative employment than Rafael workers in the north.

Privatizing of driving tests to be challenged

By JEFF BLACK
JONATHAN KARP
For The Jerusalem Post

The Civil Servants' Union intends petitioning the High Court today to prevent the Transport Ministry from privatizing its driving-examination unit, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

The conflict between the Transport Ministry and the driving examiners, represented by the union, has been going on for about a year, ever since the ministry adopted a plan to transfer the country's driving examiners from its jurisdiction to that of the the private National Institute for Driver Education.

The examiners oppose the plan because they fear that their employment rights will be threatened in a private body. The Histadrut is, in effect, adding a new element to the dispute by claiming that the plan is illegal.

In particular, the examiners are concerned that when the transfer of control occurs, Baruch Levy, currently director-general of the Transport Ministry but slated to head the driver instruction institute, may not hire all of the existing examiners. Transport Ministry officials in the past have expressed their desire to reduce the number of examiners.



Visiting Belgian Finance Minister Mark Eyskens meets with Deputy Premier Peres in the latter's office on Sunday. (Scoop '80)

3rd-party car insurance due to rise

By JONATHAN KARP

TEL AVIV. - Third-party compulsory automobile insurance rates are due to rise 24 per cent on October 1, Insurance Commissioner Yehuda Drori said Sunday. Drori said he expected the Knesset Finance Committee to give its final approval when it discusses the proposal next Monday.

If approved, the average compulsory insurance premium would rise to NIS 300, up from its current average of about NIS 240. Drori said the increase was necessary after insurance companies lost NIS 60 million in 1986, bringing their accumulated debt to some NIS 132m.

The heads of Avner, an association of car insurance companies, had requested a rate hike of 38 per cent, but the Finance Ministry was not prepared to allow more than 24 per cent.

Arguing that there has been a tremendous increase in the cost of claims, the insurance companies are also known to want a 6 per cent increase in automobile property insurance, but Drori said he had not yet received their formal request. The question of property insurance is to be reviewed in October, he said.

El Al, pilots break off talks

TEL AVIV. - Talks between the El Al pilots and management once again broke down yesterday after the Histadrut representative proposed raising the retirement age from 60 years old to 65. Accusing El Al management of negotiating in bad faith, Yitzhak Gonen, chairman of the Israel Airline Pilots Association, last night called on the Histadrut to declare a work dispute.

El Al's temporary receiver Amram Blum, who with president Rafi Harlev represented management in yesterday's session, rejected the proposal to raise the retirement age, noting that most airlines retire their pilots between the ages of 55 and 60. Only Icelandair and Air Malta kept pilots beyond the age of 60.

The Histadrut, represented by Haim Reitan and attorney Oded Kalamaru, suggested that captains step down as chief pilots at the age of 60 but continue to work as first officers until the age of 65.

EC to aid two Syrian projects

DAMASCUS (Reuter). – European Community Commissioner Claude Cheysson said Sunday that the trading bloc would sign agreements soon on financing two new major Syrian projects.

He told a news conference that EC economic cooperation with Damascus had not stopped since sanctions were imposed on Syria last November at Britain's request.

"No sanction was adopted against Syria in economic terms therefore the EC as such was not subject to limitation in its cooperation with Syria," he added. He said political sanctions were the responsibility of individual EC governments.

Cheysson said the $200 million projects would support an institute for scientific projects and improve irrigation.

His three-day visit to Damascus, which ended on Sunday, was the first since the EC lifted a ban on high-level contacts with Syria, imposed last year after a British court implicated Syrian officials in a plot to bomb an Israeli airliner.

BEGUN

(Continued from page one)

said "I've been ready to leave for the last 15 years."

Begun, one of the most veteran and most respected Soviet Jewish activists, is regarded as the foremost Hebrew teacher in the Soviet Union. For nearly two decades he waged a stubborn, unrelenting struggle for Jewish cultural autonomy in the USSR. He was released from the Chistopol Prison in February and was accorded a hero's welcome.

In spite of warnings from the authorities he continued his Zionist activities.

Born in 1932 to a religious family in Moscow, Begun, an Orthodox Jew, earned a Ph.D. in mathematics, but was dismissed from all engineering and scientific work after his first application for aliya was turned down on grounds of his having being exposed to classified information. He supported himself by working as a telephone operator, night watchman, porter and fireman.

In 1977 he was convicted of "parasitism" and sent to Siberia for two years. As soon as he returned from exile he was tried and sentenced for three more years in Siberian exile for "gross violation of internal passport regulations." His third arrest came in November 1982 and he was tried on one of the harshest charges the Soviets employ against activists – anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation. He received the heaviest sentence meted out for the "crime" – seven years in prison and five additional years in exile. He was isolated from the outside world and in April 1985 was moved to the notorious Chistopol prison, where his health deteriorated.

Brailovsky's aliya application was first rejected in 1972 on grounds of secrecy. Though he and his wife Irena were very prominent scientists, both were dismissed from their posts and barred from any scientific pursuits. Brailovsky at one point had been granted an exit visa but without his family. He refused to leave them behind. He became a central figure in the aliya movement and in seminars for dismissed Jewish scientists.

In November 1980 Brailovsky was arrested and charged with defaming the Soviet state and the Soviet system. The arrest was seen largely as the Soviets' response to Brailovsky's role as editor of the underground journal *Jews in the USSR*. The journal, typewritten by aliya activists, was non-political in nature and was devoted mainly to Jewish culture, history and religion. Because of the time he had spent in prison prior to his being sentenced to five years of internal exile, Brailovsky was set free in March, 1984.

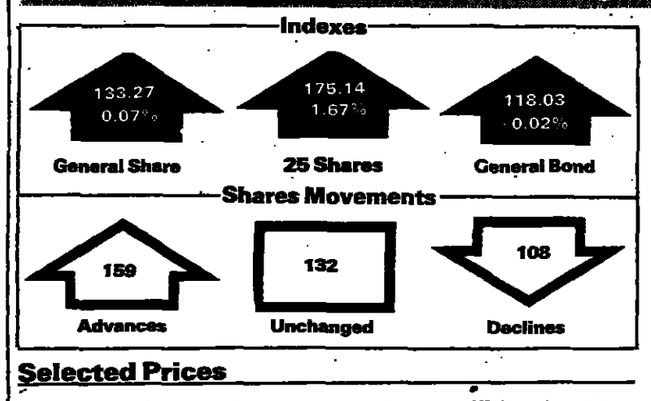
Informed sources here consider the exit visas for the two activists another in the series of Soviet image-improving gestures made in the framework of *glasnost*. However, the sources say, they still cannot understand "outright Soviet cruelty" in cases such as that of Ida Nudel, whose departure from the USSR should not pose any danger for that superpower.

Yesterday morning Begun told staffers at the Public Council for Soviet Jewry in Tel Aviv that he and Brailovsky had both received phone calls from Ovir, the Soviet emigration office, requesting that they come to pick up their exit visas. Begun said in the phone conversation that he intended to make his way to Ovir immediately.

Begun said he had no immediate estimate of how long it would take him and Brailovsky to make their arrangements and leave for Israel.

So far this year 3,899 Jews have been allowed to leave the Soviet Union, the highest annual figure since 1979.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume NIS	% change
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
OHH	21700	–	–
Maritime 0.1	1899	3146	+3.2
General non-arr.	18500	57	–4.6
FIBI	9540	2109	–1.1
Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDBr	101998	517	–0.6
Union 0.1	76130	72	–0.3
Discount	130080	427	–0.9
Mizrahi	41890	575	–1.2
Hapoalim r	69270	2387	–0.3
General A	177840	5	–
Leumi 100.0	43947	2876	–0.7
Fin. Trade	58380	4	+0.1
Mortgage Banks & Finance			
Leumi Mort. r	10400	221	+1.5
Dev. Mort.	3010	2122	–2.9
Mishkan r	3990	1256	–0.7
Tefahot r	22597	242	–
Marav r	8999	42	+1.7
Leumi Ind.	15940	130	–1.6
Clal Leasing 0.1	23450	88	–2.3
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	1178	543	–1.0
Phoenix 0.1	760	4427	–
Hamishmar 1.0	6210	133	+1.0
Menorah 1	2221	69	+3.4
Sahar r	419	9001	+1.2
Securitas	1252	2120	+2.6
Zion Hold. 1	6130	–	–
Trade & Services			
Intergama 1.0	1068	1228	–
Meir Ezra		no trading	
Crystal	855	1125	–
Supersol a	15650	141	–
Lighterage 0.1	680	1075	+7.9
Cold Storage 1.0	1185	2150	–4.5
Dan Hotels 1.0	1658	350	–1.0
Coral Beach	7800	138	+0.9
Yarden Hotel	3070	613	+2.0
Hilton 1.0	409	10648	–5.1
M.L.L. 1.0	14800	12	+2.8
Team 1.0	750	1999	+0.7
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Al-Rov	342	7188	–10.0
Africa Isr. 0.1	58750	258	+2.0
Ariadan	3184	1186	+1.2
Danimer	5700	385	–
J.E.C.	307	16895	–
Bayside 0.1	5880	1025	–
Isras		no trading	
Azorim Props.	381	14540	+5.5
Mishodrin	7300	987	+2.1
Hadarim Prop.	2090	1111	–1.9
Industrials			
Dubek	8530	1378	+1.8
Tempo 1.0	36100	23	–
Sunfrost	16745	61	+5.8
Assis	445	7864	+3.2
Adgar		no trading	
Argaman	14630	66	–1.0
Delta Galil	3200	4211	+3.9
Lodzia	3560	85	+1.0
Ligat	332	6074	+1.2
Polgat	1740	1418	+2.4
Gibor Sabrina	13850	146	+0.2
Urdan 0.1r	10000	743	+4.3
Wire&Cable	425	25670	+1.2
Zion Cables 5.0	1365	8683	–
Pecker Steel	3553	3108	+2.9
Elbit	481000	42	+3.2
Electra 0.1		no trading	
Aryt	24322	120	–
Spectronix 1.0	1655	2466	–
T.A.T. 1.0	1410	175	+0.7
Y.P. Clal	227	49800	–
Ackerstein 1.0	640	9367	–0.8
Agan	1978	1351	–
Alliance	2320	575	–
Gal Indus. 1.0	880	203	+3.2
Fertilizers 0.1	3648	155	–2.4
Haifa Chemicals	1049	14944	–
Periclase	590	11055	+6.3
Frutarom	42300	150	–10.0
Kater		no trading	
Koor p	9940	800	–1.0
Investment Companies			
Wolfson 1 r	121000	0.5	+0.4
Hapoalim Inv.	1055	15204	–
Mizrahi Invest.	33880	92	–
Paz Invest.	3448	1174	+0.7
Pama 0.1	9900	239	–
Piryon	15150	347	–
Yisum	223	14717	–1.8
Oil Exploration			
Yisum	223	14717	–1.8
J.O.E.L.	28500	90	–

25 Shares

Name	Morning Price	Vol.	% Change	Afternoon Price	Tover. Vol.	% Change
First Internat'l	9117	3360	+0.50	9117	650	+0.50
Hassneh r	312	72000	–0.50	312	10531	–0.50
Clal Trading	493	51200	+1.50	493	u.a.	–0.50
Supersol B	11919	1820	+1.25	11969	u.a.	+1.25
Delek r	3064	14280	+1.00	u.a.	2794	+1.00
Africa-Isr. 1.0	48172	280	+1.25	48172	55	+1.25
Azorim	1405	18250	+2.25	1405	5986	+2.25
Prop. & Building.	4166	4400	–1.50	4145	1049	–1.50
ILDC r	78097	290	+1.50	18077	47	+1.50
Clal R Estate	852	19890	+1.00	852	5215	+1.00
Elite	19886	800	+0.25	u.a.	333	+0.25
Polgat B	1185	13300	+1.50	1162	4139	+1.50
Is. Can Co. 0.1	4817	2850	–	4817	955	–
Elron	347673	38	+0.50	348420	13	–0.50
Teva	14666	2100	+1.50	14919%42		+1.50
Dead Sea	3173	1060	+0.25	3173	u.a.	+0.72
Petrochem	945	34000	+1.00	715	u.a.	+1.00
AIPM	421988	108	+0.75	421988	10	+0.76
Central Trade	13513	1680	+3.25	13742	555	+3.25
Clal Industries	266	234000	+2.75	266	27662	+2.75
IDB Develop.	11254	1760	+1.75	11254	775	+1.75
Elem	1372	4560	+1.00	1372	u.a.	+1.00
Israel Corp.	5013	2720	–0.50	5013	u.a.	–0.50
Discount Invest	3043	17760	+1.75	3043	3028	+1.75
Clal 1.0	1544	52800	–	1544	4349	–

Abbreviations: s.o. sellers only; b.o. buyers only; b bearer; r registered

Statistics

Stock Indices

General Share (excl argmt.)	152.01	+0.84%
Non-srgmt.	201.75	–0.05%
Arrangement Banks	120.98	–0.58%
Mortgage Banks	153.03	–0.14%
Financial Inst.	127.99	–0.34%
Insurance	103.86	+0.53%
Commerce & Services	149.34	+1.05%
Real Estate & Agric.	138.76	+0.31%
Industrials	148.84	+1.35%
Food & Tobacco	133.24	+1.17%
Textiles	141.41	+1.50%
Metals	135.58	+1.07%
Electronics	128.61	+1.26%
Chemicals	163.91	+0.89%
Industriel Invest.	171.06	+3.12%
Investment Cos.	180.92	+0.63%
Oil Exploration	132.67	+1.34%
Parallel List	102.75	–0.23%

Bond Indices

Index-linked Bonds	117.56	+0.04
Fully linked	119.90	+0.01
Partially linked	113.39	+0.09
Foreign Currency	119.04	–0.15
FC denominated	112.39	–0.09
FC linked	122.36	–0.17
Short-term 0-2 yrs	113.50	+0.07
Short-medium 2-5 yrs	117.25	+0.03
Medium-long 5-7 yrs	121.18	–0.16
Long-term 7+ yrs	123.01	+0.02

Turnovers

Total Shares	NIS 23,818,100
Non-arrangement	NIS 19,255,900
Arrangement	NIS 4,562,200
Bonds	NIS 6,521,800
Treasury Bills	NIS 9,205,100

Share Movements

Advances	159	(257)
of which 5%+ buyers only	19	(46)
	0	(4)
Declines	108	(36)
of which 5%+ sellers only	10	(6)
	2	(2)
Trading Halt	46	(41)

Bond Market Trends

Index-linked:	
3% fully linked	Generally rises to 1%
4.25% fully linked	Mixed to 1%
80% linked	Mixed to 2%
Double linked:	Generally stable
Rimon	Falls slightly
Gilboa	Falls slightly to 1%
FC denominated	Slightly mixed
T-bills	13.15–14.1%

Arrangement Yields

IDB ord.	11.35%
Union 0.1	11.05%
Discount A	11.43%
Mizrahi R.	11.53%
Hapoalim R.	11.39%
General A	10.61%
Leumi Stock	11.52%
Fin. Trade 1	11.39%

Israel Money Markets

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)

Bank / Last Updated	Deposit Size	Pachak	7 days	14 days	30 days
Leumi (Sept. 7)	40–1,000	—	7.00	8.00	9.00
	1,001–10,000	11.50	10.50	11.00	12.50
	10,001–50,000	12.00	11.50	12.00	13.50
	50,001–100,000	12.00	11.75	12.25	13.75
	100,001–500,000	12.00	12.00	12.50	14.00
Hapoalim (July 22)	Up to 999	6.00	8.00	6.50	6.75
	1,000–9,999	11.00	11.00	11.25	11.75
	10,000–49,999	11.50	11.50	11.75	12.25
	50,000+	12.00	12.00	12.25	12.75
Discount (Sept. 6)	50-999	6.00	6.00	8.00	9.00
	1,000–9,995	11.00	10.50	12.00	12.50
	10,000–49,995	12.00	11.50	13.00	13.50
	50,000–99,995	12.00	11.50	13.00	13.50
Mizrahi (Aug. 26)	40–1,000	9.00*	8.00	7.00	7.00
	1,001–5,000	10.00**	9.50	9.50	11.00
	5,001-10,000	10.50	11.00	11.00	12.00
	10,001–50,000	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.50
	50,000+	12.50	12.00	12.00	13.00
First Int'l (Aug. 10)	50–999	—	8.90	9.10	9.60
	1,000–4,999	11.00	9.90	10.20	10.40
	5,000–9,999	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.50
	10,000–49,999	11.50	12.00	12.00	12.50
	50,000+	12.50	12.50	12.50	13.10

*NIS 2,000-4,000 **4,001-5,000

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates, Sept. 7)

Currency (min. deposit)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar ($100,000)	—	—	—
Pound sterling (£10,000)	8.500	8.875	9.125
Deutschmark (DM 100,000)	3.000	3.250	3.375
Swiss franc (SF 50,000)	2.500	2.875	3.000
Yen (3 million yen)	2.750	2.750	3.000

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI. Rates vary according to size of deposit.

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates (Sept 7)

	Cheques and Transfers Buy	Cheques and Transfers Sell	Banknotes Buy	Banknotes Sell	Rep. Rates
Currency basket	1.6720	1.68930—	—	1.6901	
U.S. dollar	1.5851	1.6049	1.55	1.62	1.5930
Deutschmark	0.8836	0.8846	0.86	0.90	0.8880
Pound sterling	2.6241	2.6568	2.56	2.68	2.6387
French franc	0.2642	0.2675	0.25	0.27	0.2655
Japanese yen (100)	1.1194	1.1334	1.09	1.14	1.1242
Dutch florin	0.7853	0.7951	0.77	0.80	0.7887
Swiss franc	1.0678	1.0811	1.04	1.09	1.0716
Swedish krona	0.2504	0.2535	0.24	0.26	0.2516
Norwegian krone	0.2404	0.2434	0.24	0.25	0.2416
Danish krone	0.2288	0.2318	0.22	0.23	0.2302
Finnish mark	0.3638	0.3683	0.36	0.37	0.3656
Canadian dollar	1.2066	1.2237	1.18	1.24	1.2146
Australian dollar	1.1492	1.1636	1.07	1.18	1.1552
S. African rand	0.7815	0.7912	0.51	.51	0.7848
Belgian franc (10)	0.4224	0.4276	0.41	0.43	0.4273
Austrian schilling (10)	1.2555	1.2712	1.23	1.28	1.2617
Italian lira (1000)	1.2217	1.2369	1.19	1.26	1.2265
Jordanian dinar	—	—	4.33	4.60	4.5560
Egyptian pound	—	—	0.69	0.73	0.7089
ECU	1.8308	1.8537	—	—	1.8403
Irish punt	2.3523	2.3817	2.30	2.44	2.3654
Spanish pesata (100)	1.3143	1.3308	1.27	1.36	1.3223

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI.

Foreign Markets

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS (Sept 7)

Precious Metals				Libor Rates	1 month	3 months	6 months
Gold	London	a.m. fix	463.36	Sterling	8 13/16	10¼	10½
	London	p.m. fix	463.50	Dollar	7⅛	7 9/16	8
	Paris	noon fix	463.51	S-franc	3⅝	3 13/16	4⅛
	Zurich	p.m. fix	463.85	D-mark	4	4 1/16	4⅛
Silver	London	Spot	708.45	Yen	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
Platinum	London	p.m. fix	603.40	SOURCE: MARINE MIDLAND BANK			

Foreign Currency Crossrates (London 15:30 GMT)

	Spot	3 months	6 months	12 months
Forward rates				
Pound sterling	1.6602/12	108/103	189/183	310/300
Deutschmark	1.7922/29	157/152	314/309	667/657
Swiss franc	1.4840/50	143/138	287/277	625/600
Dutch florin	2.0165/75	110/106	236/232	583/536
French franc	5.9375/25	85/115	220/270	510/610
Japanese yen	141.70/80	122/118	251/244	536/515
Italian lira	1296.5/7.5	170/185	330/345	585/615
Belgian franc	37.25/27	12/5	19/12	47/27
Canadian dollar	1.3110/20	54/57	113/118	215/235
ECU	1.1660/65	6/9	20/25	70/95
S. African rand	0.4940/50	7/1	–10/+0	27/10
Austrian schilling	12.60/62	11/9	21/17	45/37
Swedish krona	6.3200/50	275/305	530/580	1025/1125
Norwegian krone	6.5820/70	1020/1050	1900/1950	3375/3475
Danish krone	6.9115/65	380/435	725/875	1150/1450

Share Indices

Commerzbank 60 stocks ..... 1923.5–37.7 Financial Times 100 stocks 2273.3–1.6

New York financial markets were closed yesterday due to the Labour Day holiday.

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Shamir's misplaced purism

FOR A nationalist party of the right, the army is apt to be the readiest object for patriotic identification: and the sentiment tends to be reciprocated. For the idea of the army stands for nation, strength and loyalty, and in opposition to conciliation with foes or strangers.

When, therefore, a rightist party feels impelled to attack the army there can be only one reason – anger that the army as the symbol of nationhood is not prepared to dutifully follow the party that lays exclusive claim to the values of nationhood.

This is precisely what has happened to Herut on the issue of the Lavi. The army, responsible for preparing itself for the real world of the next war, was not willing to follow the patriotic mysticism of Herut preparing itself for the next election.

So the army suddenly became an object of attack. In more than one "off the record briefing" the generals were berated professionally and politically.

Prime Minister Shamir also could not resist the urge to give vent to his frustration with an army that cannot agree with his party's equation of the Lavi with supreme patriotic imperatives. But he restricted himself to form not substance. The army should not have taken part in the public debate over the Lavi.

Mr. Shamir evidently believes, or so his address to the Herut Central Committee at Ariel on Sunday suggests, that had the high command kept its mouth shut about the Lavi, at least in public, a majority, however bare, might have been secured for continuing with the jetfighter.

Now on purely formal grounds the premier had a point, of sorts. Israel is not an army with a garrison-state but a nation-in-arms ruled by democratically elected political leaders. The country's civilian-military relationship is based on the premise that it is civilian authority that lays down the law to the soldiers, not the soldiers to civilian authority. This is the model devised by Israel's anti-militarist, and predominantly leftist-minded, founding fathers, and it has been subjected to no serious challenge since 1948.

Deviations from the model could not in practice entirely be prevented. In the days before the 1967 war, the army certainly impressed itself upon the civilian authorities.

And under Menachem Begin, Rafael Eitan, as chief of general staff, never refrained, and was never asked to refrain, from publicly espousing Greater Eretz Yisrael as a strategic imperative – which was certainly crossing the line into domestic political debate. Instead, Mr. Begin crowned Raful another Demosthenes.

But these deviations did not alter the principle of the army's rightful place. However, what Mr. Shamir conveniently overlooked is the fact that three months ago Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin withdrew a ban on plain speaking by the military on the issue of the Lavi.

The General Staff had by then decided, with the Air Force concurring, that the Lavi was, in the circumstances, more a blight than a boon. Since Israel has nothing comparable to a U.S. Congressional committee for that purpose, it took the generals to directly enlighten the public at large, the legislators and even cabinet ministers on what the generals themselves saw all too clearly: that the Lavi had been a dreadful mistake, even if partly their own, and must be scrapped.

Such enlightenment was particularly in order because the nation had for much too long been exposed to relentless public relations campaigns by Israel Aircraft Industries with a view to ensuring that the project be kept alive at all cost.

The intervention of the generals, such as it was, by permission of the defence minister, was not a political act. It is, of course, to be hoped that members of the General Staff will never again have to argue the case for rational decision-making in weapons procurement against the vested interest of the weapons supplier employing mystic arguments of national virility.

But that depends on whether or not the government will again be assailed by screaming, spitting workers who must have the Lavi because they disdain churning out "yoghurt in Yotvata" or "underpants for Dov Lautman," and by political leaders who equate the Lavi, rather than the human commitment and creativity invested in it, with the essence of Zionism.

RABIN

(Continued from page one)

that West Germany does not sell arms to areas of conflict, which includes both Israel and the Arab countries. But he said he would be seeking to expand the cooperation between the defence establishments of both countries, especially between their defence industries.

Rabin announced that because of the situation created by the cabinet's decision to scrap the Lavi he would shorten his visit to three days. He did not conceal, however, his belief that stronger cooperation with the German military industries could help ease the difficult situation at Israel Aircraft Industries and other defence-related plants.

The defence minister described German-Israel relations as "complex." He said that it was impossible to forget and forgive the past, "but at the same time we must see the present and the future."

HOSTAGE

(Continued from page one)

Lebanese terrorist in return for Schmidt and another West German hostage, Rudolf Cordes, were untrue.

Both kidnappings followed the arrest on January 13 in Frankfurt of Mohamed Ali Hamadei, a Lebanese suspected of taking part in the hijacking of an American airliner to Beirut in June 1985 in which a U.S. Navy diver was killed.

Ost referred to remarks by the deputy justice minister for Hesse, the state in which Hamadei is being held, who said West Germany had not yielded to the kidnappers' demands.

"The clear answer is no, I said in the United States that there would be no swap. I do not know of anything which would change that," the minister, Volker Bouffier, said.

Bouffier said Hamadei and his brother Ali Abbas, arrested on January 27 and charged with complicity in the kidnappings of the two West Germans, were still in "investigative detention."

Ost refused to give details of the fate of Cordes, 53, who was kidnapped in Moslem West Beirut on January 17, three days before Schmidt.

Lebanese militia sources say the two were kidnapped by men loyal to another Hamadei brother, Abdel Hadi, a military official of the Iranian-backed Hizbullah.

A group calling itself "The Freedom Strugglers" said it had kidnapped both men. The group told Lebanon's official Central News Agency yesterday that Schmidt had been freed.

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THE DEMISE OF THE LAVI

Back to saner Zionism

Susan Hattis Rolef

ONE OF THE by-products of the Lavi affair has been several highly disturbing definitions of Zionism and the Zionist vision.

Though one should never catch people by their tongues at a time of stress and distress, it is at such times that bitter truths come out. Many of the men who were employed on the Lavi project have announced to the media: "The government's decision has made us lose faith in Zionism and we shall consider leaving the country to accept jobs elsewhere." One even mentioned South Africa as a possible destination.

What this implies is that Zionism for some of these people means the state's securing thousands of jobs in and around the aircraft industry, irrespective of national priorities, defence needs or the condition of the government budget.

Now, if a man has trained in aeronautics, nobody can blame him for wanting to work in his profession, or for leaving the country if he does not find a suitable job. But this merely means that for this man his personal career is more important than living in Israel, raising his children here, and serving the country in the spheres where service is needed. Zionism has nothing to do with his life or decisions.

In the mid-70s, a large number of young lecturers lost their jobs at the Hebrew University as a result of drastic cuts in the university's budget after several years of over-expansion. I was one of those who lost a job and some accumulated rights as well. Some left the country; others might have done so had they not found jobs at other universities. At least one committed suicide. One moved with his family to a kibbutz. A few, including myself, went on the dole until they managed to sort out their lives and careers, which was not easy for those who happened to be women with small children and no administrative experience.

Nevertheless, I believe that those of us who reconciled ourselves with the fact that, in a small country, there is a limit to how many jobs can be offered for university professors and adjusted to the real outside world, became better Zionists for our experience, with a more realistic scale of priorities.

MANY OF THOSE who objected to the Lavi project's being cancelled accused those who supported it of lack of vision and national pride, and sabotaging Israel's quest for independence. According to this way of thinking, an aircraft which is only 20-30 per cent blue-white, depends on American financing and cannot be exported, and for which there are substitutes, is the product of greater vision and manifests greater independence than less ambitious projects which produce products that are 100 per cent made-in-Israel and, though still dependent on American financing, are unique and exportable.

To some, seeing this aircraft fly (thanks to an American-made engine, U.S.-made wings, etc.) when there is no money for air-conditioners in the schools of Beit She'an, and thousands of Israeli children attend classrooms with leaky roofs, national pride sounds a little like "guns instead of butter."

According to our neo-Zionist, all that matters is "vision," where vision is a synonym for dreams of grandeur and "realism" is a synonym for "defeatism" or worse.

There were days when the Zionist enterprise *seemed* to defy realities. But that was merely the perception of those who could not understand what men and women willing to sacrifice material well-being, individual ambitions and personal dreams for the general cause, can achieve.

Today, there are only a handful of men willing to make sacrifices and, though some of our leaders have lofty dreams and a few, like Moshe Arens, are decent human beings, none is made of the stuff of which great leaders are made.

OF COURSE, realism is relative. But the difference between a true visionary and a false prophet is that the former understands what is possible under the given conditions and with the resources and manpower available, and the latter believes in the supernatural.

Thus, fighting a war against all the Arab states in 1948/49 was realistic, despite the scepticism of many of the leaders of the Yishuv at the time. The revolt against the Romans in the first and second centuries C.E. was not, despite the bravery of Bar-Kochba and his colleagues.

Trying to place Israeli-Jordanian relations on a more formalized basis is realistic. Trying to destroy the PLO physically, get the Syrians out of Lebanon and place a pro-Israeli Christian regime in power in Beirut was not.

Getting the U.S. administration to support the Lavi against the wishes of American industry just before a presidential election was realistic. Getting it to dish out unlimited sums of money for Israeli hobby-horses from the pockets of the American taxpayer after Irangate and the Pollard Affair is not.

For Israel to manufacture small, pilotless spy-planes is realistic, for a small and poor state like Israel to develop and manufacture an aircraft which only superpowers or clusters of wealthy industrialized states can afford to develop and manufacture, is madness.

The only Zionism that can survive is a Zionism that does not defy realism. The reason why so far Zionism has stood out among national movements is that it has made better use of reality than others. If Zionism tries to defy realism, Israel may end up as did the Jewish kingdom at the time of the Second Temple.

The closing down of the Lavi project is not the end of Zionism. It may signal the return to a saner and hopefully more humane Zionism.

Susan Hattis Rolef is the editor of the Labour Party monthly Spectrum.



READERS' LETTERS

THE IMMORALITY OF OCCUPATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – In his attack on Yehuda Litani (July 6), Shubert Spero uses the techniques of polemic rather than those of logic to conduct his argument. He resorts to an old debating trick – putting into the mouth of an opponent things he has not in fact said but which are sufficiently close to what he has said for no one to notice the difference, and then proceeding to demolish this false statement or argument and, in the process, appearing to demolish the true arguments of the opponent.

In the case of Shubert Spero this takes the form of a definition of the word "occupier" that is far more restrictive than that used by Yehuda Litani. Shubert Spero's definition of the term "occupier" is "someone who unlawfully and unjustifiably invades another people's land and deprives them of freedom." He then agrees that such an occupation cannot be moral and goes on to demonstrate that the definition does not fit the Israeli situation, therefore the Israeli occupation is not an "occupation." Since it is not an occupation, it cannot be immoral. End of problem. However, the definition of "occupier" does not necessarily imply anything about how the occupation was achieved.

Later in his article, Shubert Spero states that "We (the Israelis) simply replaced the Jordanians, who replaced the British who had replaced the Turks." By his own definition the British occupiers were not "occupiers" since they did not act unlawfully (they were at war with Turkey), their occupation was not unjustified (it even enjoyed a mandate from the League of Nations), nor did it deprive the inhabitants of freedom as they had enjoyed very little under the Ottomans. If, by Professor Spero's definition, the British were not occupiers, would he argue that the Jews were not justified in attempting to end that non-occupation?

Who would now argue that the French had a right to continue ruling in Algeria despite the presence of over one million settlers and Algeria's political status as part of metropolitan France? History has surely judged that de Gaulle was right when he took the courageous decision that led to Algerian independence. He risked military coups, assassination attempts and a strong right-wing nationalist backlash both from the settlers and from the more reactionary elements in French society itself. De Gaulle, however, realized that the price of hanging on would ultimately have been even higher in terms of the corrosion of France's social and political life.

The question that Professor Spero does not address is, even if Israel occupied the territories in a legitimate war of self-defence, is it justified in retaining the territories against the wishes of the majority of the population? The means by which an occupation is secured do not make an occupation moral or immoral, as Professor Spero would have us believe, but rather the immorality lies in the act of occupation and the denial of self-determination.

It would be quite possible for Israel to regain the moral high ground and, as numerous *Jerusalem Post* editorials and articles have pointed out, there are a number of ways in which this could be achieved. Israel could annex the territories and extend full rights to all their population. It could settle the territories with so many Jews that it transforms the present Arab majority into a minority. The other possibility, one which Yehuda Litani favours and Professor Spero rejects, is an Israeli withdrawal from most or all of the territories.

Although Professor Spero does not enlighten us regarding his own moral prescription for the future of the territories (perhaps he is only too happy with the "immoral" present status?), it is obviously some variant on the second possibility. He also does not enlighten us regarding his prescription for the future status of the territories' Arab inhabitants. Does he propose full rights at all levels, full rights at local level but no role at the national level, or no rights at all? It is impossible to carry on any discussion of the morality or otherwise of a continued Israeli presence in the territories without considering the status of the Arabs.

In fact, of course, Israel treats the occupied territories and the inhabitants of the territories in different ways. The territory itself is treated as if it were part of the State of Israel with vacant or state land being regarded as free for Jewish settlement – this in spite of the fact that international law explicitly prohibits any changes in the status of territory under military occupation except on the grounds of security. Only by the most tortuous reasoning could most of the settlements be regarded as security installations. The Arab population of the territories are, however, treated as the residents of an occupied territory (or one under military administration) and this is cited as justification for the limitation of their human rights such as freedom of speech.

Morally Israel cannot have it both ways, either the territories are under military administration, both the land and its people, or the land and its people should be incorporated into the State of Israel. Nowhere else, except perhaps in the treatment of the Indians by the United States, has there been such a dichotomy in the treatment of a territory and its inhabitants and morality dictates that this situation must be rectified.

DR. PETER COLLIER
Senior Lecturer in Geography, Portsmouth Polytechnic
Portsmouth, U.K.

FIGHTING CULTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Cults and missionary groups (like the so-called "Hebrew Christians") are not simply an individual and/or family problem; they are a social disease. They entice Jews into yerida – away from self and family, away from Judaism and away from Israel. They undermine the values and traditions that bind Jews together – and now they threaten us in our own homeland.

No society can neglect protecting itself against such a danger.

Towards this goal, the National Conference of Synagogue Youth Israel Centre at 10 Straus St. in Jerusalem, has established a comprehensive Cult Information and Resource Centre. The Centre offers professional assistance to individuals and families, and can be reached at 02-246206.

DR. MOSHE DANN
Director, Cult Information and Resource Centre
Jerusalem.

COEXISTENCE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – I am appalled by Yosef Goell's solution to the religious-secular conflict (August 26). He favours establishing separate neighbourhoods for religious instead of suggesting means of coexistence.

Must religious Jews be ghettoized even in Israel?

CHANANYA YAAKOV
Moshav Yaniv.

HELP FOR HANDICAPPED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – I am sending you a cheque for NIS 50 for the brave soldier who got so badly injured during the daring, but so successful expedition of Entebbe – Sorin Hershko ("Aided handicapped: Trained monkey found" – August 21).

Best wishes to Mr. Hershko and his trained monkey.

PEPI WEISS
Tel Aviv.

Mrs. Weiss's cheque is being forwarded to the Ministry of Defence for Sorin Hershko. – *Ed. J.P.*

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The ongoing Pollard Affair:

Put pride aside

David Krivine

THE ROW OVER Jonathan Pollard is not over. The use of an American citizen to spy for Israel is not forgiven. Witness to the continued sense of outrage in the U.S. State Department is an official communication recently received saying that the immunity granted to Rafi Eitan, Yosef Yagur and Irit Erb is being cancelled. Charges will be filed in a U.S. court during the coming weeks.

The cause of the breach is not so much the incursion into the Pentagon's secret files as the cover-up operations attempted by the Israelis afterwards. The decision to accept confidential information from an American civil servant was an error of major proportions, but there were mitigating factors.

First of all, Israel did not spy on the U.S. itself. There was no attempt to glean information about America's army, defence facilities, military research or relations with other countries. All that our misguided agents sought was material concerning our own enemies, the Arab states with which we are at war – material that might save Israeli lives.

Pollard initiated the contacts by volunteering information. The facts he supplied at the exploratory talks were the occasion of a shocking discovery, and this is the second extenuating circumstance. Despite agreements for the exchange of intelligence information, the U.S. authorities were keeping under their belts quite a lot of data vital for Israel's security and defence.

It is quite possible that the neglect was not intentional, at least at policy-making levels. The Pentagon's responsibilities are after all worldwide, and many matters of moment to us but not particularly significant to Washington might be overlooked in the backrooms.

As an example, Pollard reportedly produced crucial photos of the atomic pile in Baghdad, taken a day after the Israel Air Force had bombed it.

From Pollard Israel reportedly also learnt that Syria had built up a stock of chemical weapons. It was information of life-and-death importance.

Initial meetings between Pollard and Israel's Aviem Sela were confined to issues so vital for Israel's security that the breach of rules could be understood, if not pardoned. Moreover, no money changed hands. Later, Pollard was pumped for information, not all of it top priority, and he began to receive payment.

WORST OF ALL was the failure of the Israel Government to make a clean breast of things. This caused the Americans to blow up. Sela, according to the Eban committee, had received written permission from the Air Force commander and the Chief of General Staff for his continued contacts with Pollard. Rafi Eitan made it known that he had authority for his actions from the highest sources.

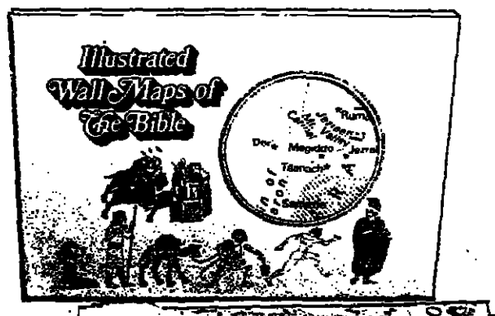
Yet no one was fired. On the contrary, Sela was promoted to head the Tel-Nof Air Force base. He had the grace to volunteer his resignation, but he was the only one. Eitan remains chairman of Israel Chemicals. The Air Force commander and the CGS stayed at their posts until their period of service expired. No politician budged.

The Americans have hinted that they are ready to wind up the Pollard affair provided the Israelis stop making light of it. Apologies were proferred for the illicit contact with Pollard, but Washington's feelings are still ruffled by the subsequent deception of American investigators.

We must concede that this was an error deeply injurious to our closest ally. We cannot behave as if we have the Americans in our pocket. We must put aside our pride, we must go to Canossa.

The decision is a hard one, because it involves a confession of guilt by our political leadership. Israel's government of national unity is unable to take this hard decision. It seemingly prefers to leave relations with the U.S. damaged, even though the cost of such a neglect is considerable.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post *editorial staff.*



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